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ZAGLADIN ADVOCATES EUROMISSILE TALKS ON FRENCH TV

PM150955 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 11 Jul 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Eurostrategic Weapons: Soviet Desire for Negotiation"]

[Text] There is a problem over medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the West and East have different views on this subject. It must be discussed, Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, stated in Paris yesterday.

The Soviet spokesman, who was the guest on the French television Channel 1 current affairs program, stressed that Pierre Mauroy's speech to the French National Assembly showed that there were areas of agreement between the USSR and France on some problems and differences of opinion on other points. "That is natural and has always been the case," Vadim Zagladin added, "but there is important agreement on the desire for dialogue. Mr Mauroy said that he hopes that our relations and dialogue between our two countries will be developed and that the traditional relations will be improved. We are entirely of the same opinion. Dialogue means discussing the problems on which we are divided too. I believe that this dialogue really will be established."

On the subject of medium-range nuclear weapons systems, the Soviet spokesman recalled that the USSR has only deployed them on its own territory and has done so for the past 20 years in order to counter Western and especially American systems. Vadim Zagladin then recalled that the Soviets were replacing old-fashioned systems with other,more modern systems, as is being done in other countries, including France. This modernization is being carried out, he added, "by reducing the number of missiles deployed and the yield of the missiles. The West has different views on this subject. We must discuss this too, and I am convinced that discussions will take place."

Meeting in Paris

PCF Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz had a meeting with Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, at PCF headquarters on Thursday 9 July.

The warm and friendly meeting provided an opportunity for a broad exchange of views on the situation in each of the two countries. Vadim Zagladin described the development of the situation in the USSR following the 26th CPSU Congress. Maxime Gremetz described the situation in France following the left's victory and the inclusion of communist ministers in the government.

The discussion also related to some aspects of the international situation and especially to questions of peace and disarmament. They stressed the need to work actively to attain these objectives, to open immediate negotiations on all nuclear weapons in Europe and in the world in order to bring about their reduction.

The common desire to pursue the development of relations and cooperation between the two parties was reaffirmed.

ZAGLADIN ARTICLE URGES EUROMISSILE NEGOTIATIONS

PM151337 Paris LE MATIN in French 13 Jul 81 p 9

[Article by Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department: "Negotiate Without Further Delay"]

[Text] Although the Soviet Union is located on the territory of two continents--Europe and Asia--and although it does of course have good relations with the Asian states, our country nonetheless traditionally has closer relations with Western Europe. Furthermore Western Europe is our main partner in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

In his day Peter the Great said that Russia should have a window on Europe. Today through the wide-open doors of mutually advantageous cooperation there flows an infinite tide of people, goods and knowledge--a mutually enriching tide. One characteristic of this state of affairs lies in the fact that with time the possibilities of cooperation between Western Europe and the Soviet Union are being increased. That applies to all spheres of life. Indeed, we are seeing the formation of a system of complementarity among national economies, of mutual enrichment in the sphere of culture and of increasingly deep mutual understanding at the level of human contacts.

But relations with Western Europe have another extremely topical area of importance for us Soviets. The wars of the contemporary age reached our soil from Western Europe. That is why we have always considered and still consider the maintenance of good-neighborly relations with the West European countries and the guaranteeing of peace on the continent to be a question of prime importance.

I have mentioned the wars which reached our country from Western Europe. We suffered in those wars, which now belong to a distant past. But today we are seeing the emergence of the specter of a new European or even world war. This specter is more terrifying than ever. A new, nuclear war could endanger the future of all mankind, of all human civilization built up over centuries. Therefore our viewpoint is the following: It is vital to prevent, avert and avoid this war. In other words the prospect of a nuclear conflict casts a different light on many strategic and political questions, including the question of relations between the USSR and Western Europe.

At present there is a great deal of discussion in the Soviet Union, as in the West European countries, about security and the need to guarantee it. Nobody disputes that. The USSR is firmly convinced that every country is fully entitled to demand that its security be guaranteed. We support that right for every people.

However, here too there is a specific characteristic to be mentioned. The fact is that today each European country's security is inconceivable without guaranteeing the security of all the other European countries. In this perspective the security of each country is inextricably linked with the Soviet Union's security.

It is impossible to wish to guarantee the security of one country to the detriment of another country's security. Why? Because the nuclear bomb does not distinguish between the guilty and innocent, between the military and civilians, between neutral countries and the members of the military blocs. Because a nuclear war, if it breaks out anywhere in Europe, will threaten all the peoples of the continent from the Atlantic to the Urals.

This means that the need to banish nuclear war from Europe's future and to prevent Europe from being transformed into a "theater of operations" is now an urgent need. We understand that and are trying to avert war.

What is necessary to achieve that? Of course, Europe's security is linked with the security of the neighboring regions and countries, including the United States. Hence, to avoid any ambiguity, I would like to stress that the Soviet Union does not imagine that it is possible to guarantee Europe's security while creating dangers for North America. No! The Americans' security must be guaranteed as well as that of all the European countries. That is why we are insisting that the SALT negotiations be resumed. That is why we are insisting on negotiations with the United States on medium-range nuclear weapons.

Given that there are many different accounts of this type of weapon, I would briefly like to make the following points:

First, the Soviet SS-20 missiles, which are now being portrayed as something completely unexpected which has greatly changed the situation in Europe, have in fact changed nothing, at least as far as the civilian population is concerned. The new missiles are intended to replace old missiles which have been deployed for 20 years and which are outdated. We were not able to refrain from replacing the old missiles since that would have meant being without this type of weapon.

Second, before deploying the new missiles the Soviet Union proposed to the United States (several times) that negotiations be opened on medium-range missiles in Europe, including of course the American forward-based systems. That was only natural, since the old Soviet SS-4 and SS-5 missiles had been developed not to threaten peaceful cities but precisely as a response to the American forward-based forces!

However, the United States made no positive reply to our proposals.

Third, in deploying its SS-20 missiles the Soviet Union ensured that the strategic parity was not broken. That is why the total number of missiles which the Soviet Union has, despite the totally false assertions which are sometimes loudly made in the West, has not increased and has even fallen; the total yield of our nuclear warheads has also been reduced. In all we have 1.5 times fewer warheads than the NATO countries in Europe.

Fourth, in 1979, first in March, then in October and November, the Soviet Union, through its Chairman Leonid Brezhnev, proposed to the West three times that negotiations be opened on medium-range missiles. We even proposed to unilaterally reduce the number of missiles we have, provided no new destructive weapon of this type was deployed in the West.

The only answer we received was the "dual decision" taken in Brussels. It was said that that decision primarily meant negotiations. It should be remembered that the Europeans accepted the dual decision provided that the United States ratified SALT II.

However, SALT II has not been ratified and negotiations have still not been opened.

Fifth, the United States is now claiming that negotiations with the USSR are already underway. That is not true! There are contacts which can be described as talks about talks with the aim of fixing the starting date for negotiations. Nonetheless U.S. officials (Eugene Rostow, for instance) make no secret of the fact that the United States is not really contemplating serious negotiations in the near future.

Sixth and finally, despite all that, the Soviet Union stands by all the proposals it previously made. We are still prepared to enter into negotiations which must, of course, be effective negotiations carried out on an equal footing which would produce an important decision--a decision which would guarantee European peace.

The recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet confirmed once again that the Soviet Union is prepared to hold negotiations. On 23 June 1981 the participants in that session adopted an "appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world." The Soviet Union's top legislative body states: "Guaranteeing peace was and still is the highest objective of the Soviet state's foreign policy." The Soviet parliament calls on legislative bodies in all countries to "resolutely come out in favor of negotiations aimed at preventing a new revival of the nuclear missile arms race and promoting honest and equal negotiations without any preconditions and without attempts to impose its will."

It is easy to understand that this statement is of great political importance. After it had been made President Leonid Brezhnev, at a dinner on 30 June given in honor of Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party, announced the new step which the Soviet leadership is prepared to take to revive negotiations and make the contribution to their success. He stated that the USSR is prepared to suspend the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country on the day when real negotiations start. Of course, this decision will only come into force if the United States does not increase its nuclear potential in Europe during the negotiations.

"The Soviet Union," Leonid Brezhnev said, "expects these negotiations to produce real and tangible results. We think it is time to begin reducing nuclear missile-armaments." Whatever differences of opinion there might be, nothing can be solved without negotiations. Negotiations could make it possible to find a mutually acceptable solution.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Brezhnev formulated the Soviet Union's positions on the USSR's cooperation with the West European countries and stressed that the deployment of new American missiles on the territory of those countries would be bound to have repercussions on our relations. The peaceful development of relations between the USSR and West Europe, on the other hand, has a very great future. "We think," Leonid Brezhnev said, "that the process begun at the European conference should be continued without interruption. All forms of negotiations--multilateral or bilateral--should be used to solve the problems worrying Europe."

That is where I would like to conclude.

PRAVDA URGES NORTH EUROPEAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM151523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 4

[M. Kostikov article: "Northern Europe: Alarms and Hopes"]

[Text] In its pursuit of the specter of military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries Washington is persistently implementing a policy of militarizing West Europe. The NATO Council's last Rome session and the session of the bloc's Nuclear Planning Group confirm once again the desire of the U.S. ruling circles to achieve their aim also at the expense of the national interests of the European partners in NATO. Washington is trying to secure the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons on the continent and a constant increase in its bloc partners' contribution to the arms race. The risky path onto which the United States is pushing West Europe harbors a threat to its security and is fraught with nuclear catastrophe.

The Pentagon and NATO plans cannot fail to affect the vital interests of north European countries. Their important strategic position and proximity to the socialist countries' borders are the reasons why this region is attracting increasingly close U.S. and NATO attention. Numerous facts attest to the stubborn U.S. desire to broaden its military presence on the bloc's northern flank.

Having imposed on Norway the well-known agreement on the positioning of American heavy arms on its land, in that connection Washington secured from Oslo a doubling of the stocks of Norwegian military hardware in the north of the country, near the borders with the USSR and Finland. More and more Norwegian airports are being used to handle tactical offensive operations by American and NATO aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons on board, while ports in Norwegian fjords are being used by American missile-carrying submarines. Under these conditions the principles of Norway's "nuclear" and "base" policy, which consist of the nondeployment of foreign troops and nuclear weapons on the country's territory in peacetime, run the risk of being emasculated.

Somthing similar is happening in Denmark too. In 1979 an American-Danish agreement was signed, making Danish territory available for the basing of American Air Force formations in the event of a so-called "crisis situation." A new agreement with Denmark is now being nurtured on the other side of the ocean--on positioning of heavy arms and other NATO combat hardware on its land. It is essentially analogous with the American-Norwegian agreement concluded in January of this year. This means that the transfer of military subunits to Denmark, as well as to Norway, and their use of military dumps in accordance with the "requirements and measures" of the supreme commander in chief, NATO Armed Forces, Europe, will be decided, above all, in the Pentagon and at NATO headquarters.

Thus, the American doctrine of "forward basing" as applied to Scandinavia, is being supplemented by the further doctrine of "forward stockpiling," which is no less advantageous to the Pentagon.

A special feature of the situation in northern Europe consists of the fact that, on the one hand, it is threatened, as the whole continent is, by the militarist plans of the Pentagon and NATO, while on the other hand the countries of this region, unlike West Europe, whose population is sitting literally on a nuclear volcano, have so far been spared these lethal weapons.

The question of where the threat to northern Europe stems from and how the region's security can be guaranteed is today at the center of acute political debates. It was no coincidence that during the last session of the Nordic Council (the Nordic countries' regional consultative organ coordinating questions of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation, held in Copenhagen) the problem of ensuring the security of northern Europe and, in particular, of creating a nuclear-free zone there was raised once again and elicited an animated discussion.

The idea of safeguarding northern Europe from nuclear weapons has now taken hold of many minds. Finnish President U. K. Kekkonen's well-known proposal to declare northern Europe a nuclear-free zone accords with a realistic approach to realizing this idea, taking into account the special features of the political course of each of the Nordic countries. According to his idea, in the interests of their own security the Nordic countries must start talks with the nuclear powers in order to draw up an agreement safeguarding the region as far as possible from the effect of nuclear strategy.

You would think that all countries, both large and small, must be interested in implementing such a plan, for the creation of a zone free from nuclear weapons in the north of Europe would give the region guarantees of security, as well as stabilizing to a large degree the overall situation on the continent.

The activation of U.S. and NATO military preparations in Europe in general and in the north in particular has prompted many Scandinavian politicians to revise their attitude toward Finland's proposal and to look differently at many arguments "for" and "against." Not only a number of prominent politicians and public figures in the Nordic countries but also a number of political parties have come out in support of the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. In the opinion of the well-known Norwegian politician and diplomat J. Evensen, declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone would make a substantial contribution to the cause of disarming the whole continent. This idea has met with a broad response in the Scandinavian trade union and workers' movement.

The committee for cooperation among social democratic parties and trade union organizations in the Nordic countries have issued a joint statement advocating declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone and convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The participants in the international conference of north European trade unions, held in Aalborg, Denmark, urged their countries' governments to start talks with the participation of the United Nations and nuclear powers on declaring northern Europe a nuclear-free zone. The campaign to collect signatures in support of this peace-loving initiative, which has now spread throughout Scandinavia, is gathering momentum with every passing day. A broad antiwar movement is growing in Scandinavian countries. The "peace march-81," which began in Copenhagen 2 weeks ago, is its graphic manifestation.

In Norway, under pressure from broad public circles and many members of the ruling Norwegian Labor Party, its leadership has been forced to include the question of a nuclear-free zone in its working program and the draft long-term government program for 1982-85. These documents state the Norway will advocate "proclaiming the north a nuclear-free zone within the framework of reducing nuclear arms in a wider European context."

This step, whatever its motives, as well as the constantly spreading campaign in Scandinavia in favor of creating a nuclear-free zone, has elicited an overtly negative reaction from the United States and its leading bloc partners. There has been no shortage of statements on the part of Washington and leading NATO circles reflecting their displeasure and concern at the new trends in the Nordic countries' policies, which are plainly at odds with U.S. global military-strategic doctrine. The Atlantic strategists have thereby shown both by word and by deed what kind of "security" in northern Europe suits them and what their true interests in West Europe generally are.

In many ways divining the present dangerous changes in world politics, U.K. Kekkonen said that under conditions of the threat of the spread of nuclear weapons and a further nuclear arms race the nonnuclear states of the north can ensure their security only by binding themselves with regional agreements renouncing the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, while at the same time rejecting everything in their policies that could lead to increased tension. The conclusion of such agreements among the countries of northern Europe within the framework of these states' borders, as the Finnish president proposed, would in no way affect the principles which now constitute the basis of the security of each country taken individually.

In its policy toward the countries of northern Europe the Soviet Union has never sought to change in its favor the correlation of forces that existed there. Its efforts have always been aimed at maintaining peace and stability in this region adjacent to it.

In his replies to the questions put by a correspondent of the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that the USSR, supporting the proposal to turn northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone, is prepared for its part to assume a commitment not to use nuclear weapons against the north European countries which will be members of the nuclear-free zone and which, that is, renounce the production, acquisition and deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory. This guarantee of the Soviet Union's could be formalized by concluding either a multilateral agreement with its participation or bilateral agreements with each of the countries belonging to the zone. The Soviet Union is prepared for this at any time. It is obvious that the significance of creating a nuclear-free zone would be greater for its participants if they received guarantees of this sort from NATO nuclear powers too.

The chief, most important thing for the countries included in the nuclear-free zone is guarantees of the nonuse of nuclear weapons against them. The Soviet Union is prepared to assume such a commitment. But this does not rule out the possibility of also examining the question of certain other measures with regard to the USSR's own territory adjacent to the nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Our country is prepared to discuss this question with interested countries.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's replies to the questions put by the correspondent of the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI have elicited a broad response throughout the world and, above all, in the countries of northern Europe. The Soviet leader's statements are regarded as a graphic new manifestation of the USSR's love of peace and of our country's constructive approach to problems of ensuring security in Europe.

The Soviet Union's readiness, contained in L.I. Brezhnev's replies, to guarantee the nonuse of nuclear weapons against the countries belonging to the nuclear-free zone and also its readiness to examine the question of certain other measures with regard to the USSR's territory adjacent to the nuclear-free zone in northern Europe knock out one more argument of the opponents of creating such a zone both here in Sweden and in other Nordic countries, P. Ericsson, secretary of the Swedish National Peace Defense Committee, declared.

The Soviet stand on a question of vital importance to north European countries is clear and definite. It is obvious that it is necessary to seek to ensure the Nordic countries' security not by activating military preparations in that region, as Washington strategists strive to suggest to the Scandinavians, but by elaborating mutually acceptable measures to ease tension by following the only acceptable path in our time--the path of talks.

EUROMISSILES VIEWED IN LIGHT OF PARIS-BONN SUMMIT

DW141313 Moscow in German to Germany 1515 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, in its commentaries on the Paris-Bonn summit meeting the West German, government-loyal press stresses what it terms unanimity in the missiles issue. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes on this:

The stance of European NATO partners on the question as to whether new American medium-range missiles are to be stationed in West Europe seems to be subordinated to a certain law, namely to the one that the less a country risks, the more readily it answers this question in the affirmative. Bonn makes the exception in this respect. Though it is precisely the West German soil on which the lion's share of the missiles is to be stationed and though the FRG territory already now shelters much more American nuclear weapons than the other European NATO countries together, the FRG Government played the harbinger's role in achieving NATO's missile rearmament decision and it also now insists on its implementation.

In this respect Bonn has a certain though fatal tradition. It was as early as in the first postwar years that the United States crammed West Germany with these murderous weapons which other countries refused to accommodate--atomic annihilation means, chemical and even bacteriological agents. It was always immediately after the Americans had achieved a stage in their development that allowed their deployment that they were stationed in the FRG. A large number of accidents which occurred only testify to how suggestive it was and remains for the Americans that not fully developed or otherwise particularly dangerous--also particularly dangerous for the recipient country--weapons are to be stationed not at home but on the territories of friendly states, above all in the FRG. It was, after all, only by chance that no major catastrophe was caused by those murderous weapons which exploded by themselves, got lost in the most unsuitable places etc.

As to the nuclear medium-range missiles, their designation proper is no secret. According to a well-known remark they are to "Europeanize" the atomic risk, properly speaking to "Germanize," it, if I am allowed to use this new linguistic creation--and even more properly speaking to "West Germanize" it. Bonn, which according to the basic law of the Federal Republic is obliged to prevent harm from being inflicted on the West German people, apparently does not oppose this process.

Its European partners, however, are less concerned by it than the FRG, as, for example, France, which, as is known, left NATO's military organization several years ago and thereby got out of the reach of the American military; or Holland which irrespective of the strong pressure brought to bear by NATO apparently will respond to the American offer with "no, thank you;" or Italy which is located farther away from the firing line and intends to accommodate only a small number of the American missiles; or the Scandinavian countries where the idea of a nuclear-free zone is more and more seriously taken into consideration.

Whenever surviving is involved, one says: Near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin, particularly one's own skin rather than the American shirt.

BREZHNEV GREETS INTERNATIONAL MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL

PM150957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] To the participants and guests of the 12th Moscow International Film Festival.

I cordially greet the participants and guests of the Moscow Film Festival.

People in our country value highly the traditions of these broad reviews of the achievements of the world cinema. The cinema is a powerful art, democratic in its essence. It has an audience of billions of people. Hence the tremendous responsibility of cinematographers.

Reflecting reality, the real artist cannot remain aloof from the main problems of the epoch. And, naturally, his voice sounds the more powerful the more definitely he supports the ideals of good, justice, freedom and peace. It is particularly important now to work for mutual understanding between peoples, to promote their intellectual communication. This is the mission of the progressive cinema.

The 12th Moscow Film Festival is being held at a time when the problem of the preservation of peace has become more acute in international affairs. The Soviet Union defined its stand long ago. We are for the consolidation of detente and development of cooperation. This has been purposefully and constructively emphasized once again by the 26th CPSU Congress.

We see well that the forces of militarism are rearing their heads. But the people should not feel helpless before evil. On the contrary, it is necessary to work with still greater will, with still greater insistence for elimination of any dangers and threats to peaceful life.

I am confident that the motto of the festival, "For Humanism of Film Art, for Peace and Friendship Among Nations," expresses well not only the tasks of cinema workers but also the most sacred aspirations of all peoples of the earth.

I wholeheartedly wish the Moscow International Festival fruitful work and total success in its lofty mission.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

NASSAU ECONOMIC CONFERENCE DEFEAT FOR U.S.

PY141835 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 13 Jul 81

[By Vadim Bukharov]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, the United States and Canada held a meeting in Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas. The conference, which was held at the initiative of the United States, debated the problem of economic aid to Central American and Caribbean countries. Our commentator Vadim Bukharov has the following to say:

Good evening dear listeners. The Nassau conference is a fabulous story. In a few words, this is the story. Just after the Reagan administration assumed the presidency rumors began to circulate indicating that a development plan was being drafted for the Central American and Caribbean countries. Journalists began to call it a mini-Marshall Plan.

Details of this plan were learned of later and it has nothing to do with real economic development for that region. Washington's new plan is, above all, directed against the freedom struggles of the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean, against the tendency for independence in their policies and against their desire of wanting to use their own natural wealth.

The North Americans planned to increase their military aid to repressive regimes such as those governing Guatemala, El Salvador and Haiti and to escalate their punitive political and economic measures against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

This is why the public opinion of the Central American and Antilles countries have with reason called this Washington plan a progam for interference in the internal affairs of the region's countries.

The Mexican Government has said that it will participate in the debate, in the development plan for the Central American and Antilles countries only if three conditions are observed:

1. The plan must not provide for military aid.

2. The plan must provide for aid to the people of those countries and it must not become a political instrument.

3. No country of that region must be excluded from the plan for economic aid.

Mexico's position was supported by other countries.

At the Nassau conference, the U.S. secretary of state was obliged to agree to the final draft of the conference's communique, which stresses that no country from the region can be excluded from the economic aid program for political reasons.

Despite the fact that the communique does not mention how much the aid will amount to or what the terms will be, it was, of course, a success for Latin American countries.

The Nassau conference has once again demonstrated that the era in which Washington could dictate its will to the continent's countries is now over. Of course, what the North Americans will do after the Nassau conference is to increase their support of repressive regimes and subvert the governments that are not to their liking, in other words, implement a policy of interference. But it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain the support of other Western countries.

WORLD TRADE CENTERS ROLE IN EAST-WEST TRADE

PM151513 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 3

[A. Illesh article under the rubric "Orbit of Cooperation": "Trade Draws Continents Together"]

[Text] The 12th General Assembly of the World Trade Centers Association opens in Moscow today. Its chief theme is the prospects and potential for East-West trade and economic cooperation. A special program has been organized for representatives of various countries' business circles--a seminar on cooperation with the USSR and meetings and discussions with representatives of Soviet organizations working in the sphere of foreign economic, scientific and technical ties.

The World Trade Centers Association was formed in 1968. It now embraces approximately 100 organizations in 44 countries. There are 28 world trade centers operating in the major cities of various states, 4 are under construction, and 16 are at the planning stage.

The Moscow World Trade Center was officially admitted to the association with the rights of a full member 7 years ago. The foundation stone of the Moscow World Trade Center was laid 1 September 1975--exactly 1 month after the Final Act of the Helsinki CSCE was signed. This, in the opinion of business circles' representatives, is profoundly symbolic. By promoting the development of international economic relations our center will make a real contribution to the cause of political detente both in Europe and throughout the world--which is the primary purpose of the Helsinki conference decisions. The work of the Moscow center will undoubtedly help to achieve the association's lofty aims and to develop peaceful cooperation among all countries and peoples. The association's successful activity is eloquently evidenced by the following figures: whereas in the early sixties the total volume of world trade stood at $113 billion, by the early seventies it stood at $320 billion and, according to forecasts, it will double over the next decade. We see foreign economic relations, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has emphasized, as an effective means helping to resolve both political and economic tasks.

The might and cohesion of the community of socialist countries is being strengthened on the paths of economic integration. Cooperation with developing countries facilitates the restructuring of their economy and social life on progressive principles. Finally, economic, scientific and technical ties with capitalist states consolidate and broaden the material base of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

PRAVDA-SPONSORED COMMUNIST PRESS PARLEY ENDS

PM151418 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 4

["Information" report: "International Meeting of Communist Press Representatives"]

[Text] The meeting of representatives of the central organs of communist and workers' parties organized at the initiative of the newspaper PRAVDA continued and completed its work on 7 and 8 July. Taking part in the comradely exchange of opinions on those days were Y. Yotov, chief editor of RABOTNICHESKO DELO (BCP); Ts. Namsaray, chief editor of UNEN (MPRP); E. Kauppila, chief editor of KANSAN UUTISET (Communist Party of Finland); (M. Sepeda), chief editor of VOZ PROLETARIA (Colombian Communist Party); the executive editor of ATILIM, (Communist Party of Turkey); A. Miller, editor of the SOCIALIST (Socialist Party of Australia); C. Mitea, chief editor of SCINTEIA (RCP); (O. Milyas), member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Chile Central Committee; Z. Horeni, deputy editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO (CPCZ); (F. Gofman), deputy chief editor of ZEITUNG (Communist Party of Luxembourg); P. Varkonyi, chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG (MSZMP); (I. Ungar), chief editor of ZO HADEREKH (Communist Party of Israel); A. Levenborg, chief editor of NORRSKENSFLAMMAN (Swedish Communist Workers Party); N. al-Ashhab, member of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; (Chantkhon), deputy chief editor of SIANG PASASON (Lao People's Revolutionary Party); (B. Skilton), member of the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party National Executive Committee; (M. Khosseyn), deputy chief editor of EKOTA, (Communist Party of Bangladesh); (So Don Bom), deputy chief editor of NODONG SINMUN (Korean Workers Party); (J. Kvedini), member of the editorial collegium of the AFRICAN COMMUNIST (South African Communist Party); S. Tawil, chief editor of AN-NIDA (Lebanese Communist Party); P. Emanuel, member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Denmark Central Committee; (G. Male), chief editor of DIE WAHRHEIT (Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin); A representative of the Indonesian Communist Party press; E. Montes, member of the editorial collegiate of OPOSICION, (Mexican Communist Party); (Kh. Marin), representative of the press of the Communist Party of Argentina; N. Rushaydat, memeber of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee; U. Jolinen, chief editor of TIEDONANTAJA (Communist Party of Finland); (Kh. Merino),chief editor of LIBERTAD (Costa Rica Popular Vanguard Party); (P. Keyneman), representative of the press of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka; A. Joergensen, chief editor of FRIHETEN (Communist Party of Norway); (K. Killimor), deputy chief editor of the MIRROR (Guyana People's Progressive Party); a representative of the press of the Philippines Communist Party; (S. Kuelyo), member of the editorial collegium of HABLAN LOS COMUNISTAS (Dominican Communist Party); (A. Dansoko), director of MONSAREW (Senegal African Independence Party); (K. Sousa), member of the editorial collegium of UNIDAD (Communist Party of Panama); R. Constant, representative of the Martinique Communist Party press; (R. Lyuis), chief editor of STRUGGLE (Jamaican Labor Party); (F. Alvares), editor of TRIBUNA POPULAR (Communist Party of Venezuela); and (O. Yanechek), deputy chief editor of VOLKSSTIMME (Communist Party of Austria).

The discussion revealed the broad coincidence of views of all those taking part in the meeting regarding the vital need for an active and resolute struggle against the threat of thermonuclear war looming over mankind and noted the important role which the communist press can and must play in this matter.

Many of those taking part in the meeting, voicing their parties' opinion, spoke of the fundamental significance of the program for strengthening peace for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, stressing that it indicates specific ways and opportunities for preventing world war.

All the comrades who spoke noted that the struggle against the danger of war is of fundamental significance for all countries, all peoples and all communist parties.

Sharing their experience of the work of the press organs they represent, the comrades who spoke noted in particular the importance of a reasoned and timely rebuttal of the sophisticated methods of anticommunist propaganda which is seeking to distort the ideals and practice of socialism and the peace-loving orientation of the international policy of the socialist countries and communist parties.

The representatives of the communist press stressed the significance of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the press organs of the fraternal parties and the contribution made by the meeting to the matter.

The free exchange of opinions at the meeting took place in a sincere, comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of the strengthening of the solidarity of the parties operating under different conditions but setting themselves common goals in the struggle for the strengthening of peace, against imperialist aggression and for social progress.

On 8 July the PRAVDA editorial office held a reception in honor of those taking part in the meeting. The reception was attended by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITING KAZAKH SSR

GF141627 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] A group of representatives of the (?world federation of trade unions) has been visiting Alma-Ata, the capital of the Kazakh SSR. The representatives are from the Caribbean Sea region--that is, from Belize, Guyana, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, state of Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia and Jamaica. The guests have been met by representatives of the [word indistinct] of Kazakh trade unions and by members of the association for promoting social and friendly relations with foreign countries.

In their talks with members of the press, the visiting guests have said that they were impressed by the factories, museums, educational establishments and the agricultural [word indistinct] exhibition they had visited in Alma-Ata. They have also noted that they were given the opportunity to see for themselves the horizons attained by the Kazakh people in the economic and social fields under Soviet rule.

CIA DIRECTOR CASEY INVOLVED IN 'FRESH SCANDAL'

LD151734 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 15 Jul, TASS--The U.S. espionage department is now rocked by a fresh scandal. Hardly had Max Hugel, CIA deputy director for operations, who was exposed of shady financial dealings, resigned as an even more scandalous sensation broke out in Washington. This time its "hero" is none other than CIA Director William Casey. As the CBS television company said, its reporters had succeeded in discovering by chance forensic papers proving that America's present "spy No 1" is, as a matter of fact, on trial on a charge of unlawful financial machinations. Together with his "business partners" he carried them through with the aim of personal enrichment in the early 70's, when Casey was one of the heads of the Maltiponix agricultural corporation in New Orleans (Louisiana).

William Casey and company got caught when they had gone too far by making the share-holders pay 3.5 million dollars, which Casey and his accomplices then pocketed. The share-holders of Multiponix filed a suit against William Casey and his accomplices in 1974 demanding that their money be repaid. Since then their case was referred from one judicial authority to another, and it was only in May this year that New York District Judge C. Stewart passed a decision on it, which, as a matter of fact, describes the present CIA director as a swindler. Casey, who was driven into a corner, prefers now to be silent.

The fresh scandal in Washington shows once again the depth of the moral degradation of the U.S. ruling circles, to whom corruption and swindle have become a "standard of life". It bears out the truth of the statement by one American journalist, who bitterly observed recently: "Any statesman in the USA can be put behind the bars, if only one sufficiently deeply probes into his affairs".

CARRINGTON, HAIG TO DISCUSS AFGHAN SITUATION

LD151148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Jul 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] Talks between Lord Carrington, British foreign secretary, and Haig, U.S. secretary of state, open in Washington on Friday.

AFP reports that the heads of the foreign affairs departments of the two countries are to discuss questions relating to bilateral relations and a number of international problems. Much attention will be devoted to the situation in Afghanistan. Lord Carrington intends to discuss with Haig the so-called initiative of EEC member-countries, which is based on British proposals. It boils down to convening some kind of international conference. The participants in this conference--mainly, Western countries and China--intend to discuss the Afghan problem without the participation of lawful representatives of the people of Afghanistan. It is a matter of excluding the main party, the Afghan Government, from the search for a settlement of the Afghan problem.

A realistic way to settle the situation around Afghanistan was proposed by the Afghan Government back in May 1980. It envisages the holding of talks between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan and of the conclusion of a treaty of mutual cooperation with these neighboring countries. The Soviet Union and the United States are to act as guarantors of such an agreement. More than 1 year has passed, however, and no response has been received to these constructive proposals.

FILATOV DERIDES AVOWED U.S. READINESS FOR TALKS

PM151420 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 81 p 5

[Sergey Filatov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Without Curb"]

[Excerpts] Washington has lifted virtually all restrictions on American weapons sales abroad following President R. Reagan's signing a few days ago of a directive relating to this issue. The White House statement says that weapons sales are a component of U.S. foreign policy and an important part of the country's "global defense system."

President Reagan's decision was another step by the United States along the road of building up extensive militarist preparations and increasing tension in the world. American military deliveries go primarily to U.S. allies and "friends." That was the case in the past also. But the former administration, which hypocritically dug its heels in over "human rights," had tried to camouflage weapons deliveries to butchering regimes by making provisos, albeit purely formal ones. All this camouflage has now been dumped in Washington.

The White House statement speaks of the U.S. interest in restraint over the issues of weapons deliveries and of its readiness to consider specific proposals on limiting those deliveries. That is a new story, and one that is hard to credit: After all, the Soviet Union has repeatedly suggested to the United States that these issues be discussed in talks. But the point is that Washington does not actually want to reach agreement on limiting weapons sales. An illustration of this was the American side's wrecking in December 1979 of the Soviet-American talks in Mexico City on questions of limiting conventional arms sales and deliveries.

As for the current Washington administration, it is as yet showing no interest whatever--real interest as opposed to merely verbal interest--in talks on any questions of arms limitation and disarmament and is gambling on a dangerous pursuit of military superiority.

CONGRESSMAN SIMON URGES U.S.-USSR DIALOGUE

PM151437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Congressman P. Simon's Call"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Jul--P. Simon, member of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, who headed a delegation of congressmen who recently visited the Soviet Union, has made a call for the speediest resumption of a constructive dialogue between the United States and the USSR.

Despite the definite differences that exist between the two states on certain issues, he emphasizes in a statement disseminated here, both the Soviet and the American peoples are vitally interested in preserving peace on earth and preventing a new world war from breaking out. It is the congressman's opinion that this is the most important task of modern times and can be achieved only through joint efforts by the Soviet Union and the United States. In this connection, P. Simon points out, all existing differences between our countries must be settled only through serious and responsible talks, by abandoning the policy of pressure and blackmail.

The congressman advocated broadening Soviet-American contacts in all spheres. In his view, mutual exchanges between representatives of the public and legislators of the two countries can play a great role in softening the East-West political climate. I hope that our trip to the USSR will help to improve Soviet-American relations. I believe that if every member of Congress visits the USSR and familiarizes himself personally with that country, this will only help to strengthen peace on earth, P. Simon emphasized.

BYRD CRITIQUE OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY CITED

PM151148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Course Doomed to Fail"]

[Text] Washington, 12 Jul--The Washington POST has published an article by R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, criticizing the current U.S. administration's foreign policy.

Byrd writes, in particular: "There is now much greater tension in the world than there was 5 months ago--before the Reagan Republican administration came to power. The reason is pretty simple: U.S. foreign policy is today based on a single factor--ideological rivalry with the Soviet Union." This course, he believes, "is doomed to failure and is potentially harmful to American national interests."

Touching on Soviet-American relations, the writer sharply criticizes the administration's so-called "tough" line in its approach to the Soviet Union. Byrd expresses concern at this course on the part of the White House since he believes that it "may result in the emergence of a crisis." In the writer's view, it is precisely the ability to avert crises that is the "measure of how responsibly a president approaches the conduct of foreign policy."

Touching on Secretary of State A. Haig's weapons policy, Byrd notes that the White House's playing of the "China card" is an unwise move.

In discussing the Reagan administration's policy in other regions, the writer points to "blunders" which, he says, harm only the United States itself. Thus, in the opinion of the Democratic leader in the Senate, the administration has suffered a "serious defeat" in its policy in El Salvador.

Byrd criticizes the administration's course in the Near East. In March, he recalls, Secretary of State Haig toured the countries of the region with the aim of cobbling together an alliance of Near East countries directed against the Soviet Union. However, subsequent events, including the increased tension in Lebanon and the bombing by Israeli aircraft of the nuclear reactor in Iraq, have shown the sheer "narrowness" of the White House's approach to the tangled and complex Near East conflict.

Byrd accuses the administration of lacking consistency in its policy on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Washington, he notes, pays lipservice to the idea of introducing tough measures in this sphere but in reality is itself inciting Pakistan to step up work to develop a nuclear bomb by giving the country multibillion-dollar military aid.

The administration's course in the sphere of the weapons trade is also "poorly thought out," Byrd writes. "It is leading to a worsened situation and increased tension in various parts of the world."

"The success of any foreign policy depends on whether it reveals the potential threats to the country's national security and contributes to lessening international tension. As yet the Reagan administration's foreign policy is having the diametrically opposite results."

ABLAMOV VIEWS U.S. ECONOMIC 'PRESSURES' ON EUROPE

LD151530 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 15 Jul 81

[By TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jul, TASS--Gaston Thorn, president of the Commission of the European Communities, who just returned from a visit to the United States, was given a cool welcome in the American capital. Washington did not conceal its irritation over the mounting criticism in Western Europe of its economic policies. The sharp rise of U.S. interest rates and the subsequent soaring of the dollar undermined West European currencies, increased the deficit of trade balance, exacerbated economic recession and raised unemployment to a record high level. It is suspected in West European capitals--not without grounds--that Washington is trying to resolve its economic difficulties at the expense of its allies and by weakening the positions of its chief competitors.

No wonder that the leaders of France, West Germany, Italy and other West European countries as well as heads of the Common Market administrative bodies denounced the selfish policies of the present U.S. administration in rather strong language. Gaston Thorn, in an interview with newsmen before departure for the United States, blamed Washington for the unprecedented growth of unemployment in the EEC countries and other negative developments in the European economy.

Washington resorted to arm twisting tactics to bring to order its West European partners. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and other American officials stressed in their statements that irrespective of the position of West European countries the United States will keep interest rates high since they are part of the "anti-inflationary" policies of the present administration. Washington was thus seeking to avoid raising in a sharp way the economic questions at the forthcoming summit of seven major capitalist states in Ottawa (Canada).

All signs indicate that this attempt will be unsuccessful. It is characteristic that even in conditions of heavy pressure from the United States, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Francois Mitterrand during their talks in Bonn agreed to a common stand on these problems in Ottawa. The federal chancellor opposed "the national-egoistic monetary and credit policies" making it clear whom he meant.

The results of the visit to the United States by Gaston Thorn who demanded once again that Washington change its economic policies, confirmed that American-West European contradictions remain acute.

PLANNED SHIFT OF U.S. FORCES IN FRG REPORTED

LD251030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Officials in the White House and the Pentagon have confirmed reports which previously appeared in the U.S. press that the United States is holding talks with the authorities in West Germany about broadscale transfers of U.S. troops in the FRG toward the borders of the GDR and other socialist countries. During this redeployment, as UPI reports, it is planned to concentrate virtually the whole contingent of U.S. troops in West Germany presently stationed at military bases in (?the heart of) the country in direct proximity to borders with the socialist countries.

RPP RIDICULES U.S. ANTI-CUBA POLICY SLANT

PY151628 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] A meeting between Yankee generals and high ranking Colombian officers has been held in the Pentagon. A large-scale anti-Cuban provocation plan was discussed. The cooking up of a white book, which would demonstrate the interference of Havana in the affairs of other countries, was demanded of the guests from Bogota. This false white book would have served as the starting point for an anti-Cuban campaign on a continental scale. In exchange for this service the Pentagon has promised to sell weapons to Colombia.

In this respect the analysts ask the following questions: Is it not a fact that the United States wants to unleash armed provocation against Cuba with the help of certain Latin American generals?

This idea also emerges in a NEWSWEEK communique regarding the creation of an anti-Cuban coalition, which would also include Chile and Uruguay.

A short time ago the member of the Chilean military junta, Adm Jose Merino, urged that Cuba be wiped off the map.

Seen in any light, we are observing which dominated countries are to be included, in any old way, in a type of inter-American force that the Pentagon could use in El Salvador, against Nicaragua, Cuba, etc.

The anti-Cuban coalition is a new and venerable fruit of the Reagan administration's activities in Latin America, which is in line with the U.S. strategy which tends toward heating up, through those egotists, the continent's military passions with an anti-Cuban slant.

The encouragement of hostility toward Cuba and the stimulus given to anti-popular regimes transforms the concept of security in the United States.

While referring to this, we cannot but recall the report of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen David Jones, that was drafted for one of the committees of the U.S. House of Representatives.

This report indicates that U.S. security rests on the guarantee of an access to regional resources. In this case alone the United States will have the freedom of being able to send its troops beyond the borders of the hemisphere.

The document also states the need of stimulating those countries that can maintain stability and security in the area in the long term, in other words, the dictatorial regimes.

Therefore it is understandable that the Reagan team has the intention of using the anti-Cuban attitude as a mirror in order to determine the degree of friendship that Latin American countries show toward the United States.

It is a sui generis ultimatum that has been made within the spirit of the cold war and as was used during the times of Theodore Roosevelt. Washington is trying to get its southern neighbors to join an overall anti-Cuban policy that will be the basis for their militarization under the Pentagon's control.

It is not a coincidence that the gentlemen who abide by the banks of the Potomac are more and more frequently invoking the interAmerican mutual aid treaty, which the United States wants to enforce using the Soviet-Cuban threat, which the United States itself invented, as an excuse.

PRC PRESSURING INDOCHINA TO DIVERT DISCONTENT

PM151012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Fueling Tension"]

[Text] Alarming reports are continuing to issue forth from the Chinese-Vietnamese border region. As the recent SRV Foreign Ministry note to the PRC Foreign Ministry pointed out, the Beijing leadership is continuing to pursue a policy hostile to the SRV--a policy which has recently acquired an especially dangerous nature in connection with the activation of Chinese armed provocations and the expansion of subversive activity against Vietnam.

At the same time the malicious campaign which the Chinese propaganda machine has mounted against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has taken a new and, frankly speaking, very bellicose turn. Here the tone of such statements is becoming increasingly unbridled and aggressive, and the language of the ultimatum is being employed increasingly frequently.

China is deliberately stepping up armed provocations also on the borders with Laos and is supplying weapons and succor to surviving gangs of Pol Pot men who are carrying out subversive activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Beijing hegemonists and American imperialists have fabricated and are artifically fanning a ballyhoo over the so-called "Kampuchean question" in an attempt to exacerbate the situation in the region and undermine the revolutionary gains of the peoples of the three Indochina countries.

It is the opinion of many observers that Beijing's dangerous activeness is certainly not accidental. Foreign commentators rightly see this as an attempt by the Beijing hegemonists to create grounds for teaching Vietnam a "new lesson" patterned on the banditlike attack in 1979, which was an ignominious failure.

It is symptomatic that 2 years ago, on the eve of the Chinese invasion of Vietnam, Deng Xiaoping visited Washington and, as became known, informed the Carter administration of the provocation being prepared. Talks with U.S. Secretary of State Haig ended recently in Beijing, during which Holdridge, his deputy for East Asian and Pacific affairs, menancingly announced a search, jointly with other countries, for "ways to increase political, economic and, if necessary, military pressure on Vietnam."

Beijing cannot reconcile itself to the fact that the peaceloving foreign policy course of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea is meeting with an ever greater response and understanding. Many people regard the constructive proposals set forth at the conference of Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers and in their well-known letter to the UN secretary general as a realistic way to normalize the situation in the region.

In the opinion of foreign commentators the growth of tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border is also connected with the continuing internal political instability in the PRC. The Beijing leaders see the way out of the political impasse not along the path of effectively overcoming the Maoist legacy but in aggressive actions with regard to neighboring states. It is precisely the Chinese leadership's hegemonist policy that is the source of tension and instability in Southeast Asia.

ARMS PURCHASES CREATES 'MILITARY COUNTERBALANCE'

LD151612 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 15 Jul 81

[TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin: "Licence for Aggression"]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jul, TASS--The newspaper Washington POST yesterday complained that China by virtue of its economic difficulties is not in a position to purchase large batches of U.S. weapons and recommended that the White House start an accelerated transfer of licences to China for the manufacture of most up-to-date equipment. The writer of the article considers that thereby the USA will be able to effectively promote an increase in Beijing's economic and military potential.

After the visit to China by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who announced his administration's intention to start the sale of offensive weapons to Beijing, in the American press there appeared lots of recommendations and pieces of advice coming to one thing--how to rearm China as soon as possible so that it could become a "real military counter-balance" to the Soviet Union. But they in Washington are worried over the fact that China lacks the tens of billions of dollars necessary for a "fundamental modernisation" of the army through purchases of U.S. weapons, and in this connection they are discussing the question of granting lavish credits to China. Such "aid" has already been started: The U.S.-controlled World Bank and the IMF have decided to grant loans to Beijing to an aggregate sum of 750 million dollars.

The transfer of U.S. licences to Beijing for newest technology, substantiated by easy-term credits, will enable the latter to produce uncontrollably and in increasing amounts powerful means of destruction.

One would like to tell the advocates of playing the "Chinese card" that China's turning into an independent manufacturer of ultra-modern military hardware is fraught with a threat first of all to the Asian states which are contiguous to China. Beijing's territorial claims to India and to practically all the neighbouring states, and the Beijing leadership's threats to "teach" the countries which oppose its hegemonist aspirations' "a lesson" are a matter of common knowledge. Consciously or not, those American and Asian politicians who believe that the first-priority direction of Chinese expansion will be the northern one are under a delusion.

It is of benefit for those people to recall the pronouncement made at one time by Lin Biao, former minister of defence of the PRC and the "closest associate" of Mao Zedong during the years of the Chinese Cultural Revolution: "Some time in the future we shall build large ships and will be prepared for landing in Japan, in the Philippines, and in San Francisco."

The greatpower aggressive course was virtually reaffirmed at the recent sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee in Beijing. The plenary session described as "perfectly correct" Mao Zedong's foreign-policy lines.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF KUZNETSOV'S MONGOLIAN VISIT

Dinner Speeches

PM151143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In Cordial, Fraternal Atmosphere"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Jul--Today Yu. Tsedenbal gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov.

Greeting the Soviet guests, Yu. Tsedenbal stressed that life convincingly confirms the powerful vitality and creative strength of Mongolian-Soviet friendship based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The complexion of present-day socialist Mongolia, which is greeting the glorious 60th anniversary of the people's revolution with remarkable successes in all spheres of life, serves as irrefutable proof of this. Mongolian-Soviet relations are now characterized by the further intensification of the process of close collaboration, rapprochement and integration.

On behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the Mongolian Government and entire Mongolian people, Yu. Tsedenbal expressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, heartfelt thanks for the ever-growing, truly fraternal assistance and support which the Soviet Union is rendering to the Mongolian people in building socialism.

All the world's peace-loving progressive forces, the speaker stressed, see in the new Soviet initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "to the world's parliaments and peoples" a specific and purposeful program in the struggle to strengthen peace and detente, curb the arms race and avert the threat of a new war.

Our party and the Mongolian Government, he said, are fully determined to make every effort to make their contribution to the common struggle to preserve world peace and international security. We will continue to steer unswervingly the MPRP's course toward the further consolidation of the unity of the socialist countries, the comprehensive expansion and intensification of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

V.V. Kuznetsov delivered a speech in reply. We, the members of the Soviet party and government delegation, he said, experience feelings of great joy in connection with the fact that we have had the honor, during the notable days of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, to bring you the warmth of Soviet people's hearts, and to convey to you warm congratulations from the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally.

The relations of brotherhood and friendship between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic, reinforced by the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, are firmer and more unshakable than ever. Soviet-Mongolian friendship has stood the test of time and proved its tremendous creative strength. This friendship has been cemented forever by the blood of the sons of Mongolia and the USSR shed in the struggle against their common enemies. And it is now being further strengthened and developed in peaceful, constructive labor, in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for peace and the peoples' security.

L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal are making a tremendous contribution to the consolidation of the fraternal ties between our parties and states and to the development and intensification of all-round Soviet-Mongolian cooperation. Every meeting of our party and state leaders is a new page in the chronicle of the strengthening of Soviet-Mongolian friendship.

The 26th CPSU Congress advanced the Soviet Union's important new initiatives aimed at resolving the noble task of preserving and intensifying detente, curbing the arms race which is being whipped up by imperialist circles, eliminating the threat of a new world war, and creating an atmosphere of tranquillity and trust among states. These peace initiatives have met with broad international recognition and approval as the peace program for the eighties. The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "to the world's parliaments and peoples" calling for vigorous actions for the sake of peace and international security was an important step on the path of implementing the basic idea of the peace program.

The proposals advanced by Yu. Tsedenbal at the 18th MPRP Congress and aimed at normalizing the political climate in Asia and the Pacific basin have met with a great response in Asia and not just Asia, V.V. Kuznetsov continued. We fully support these proposals as we do the appeal of the People's Great Hural session. It is time to give serious thought to the direction in which the peoples of Asia are being led by the slippery path of stoking tension among states. It is time to put an end to blackmail, interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, and the expansionist aspirations of the imperialist and hegemonist forces. The relations among Asian states, as among all states of the world, should be based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, trust and cooperation. All peoples without exception will gain from this, since they are vitally interested in preserving peace on earth.

In conclusion V.V. Kuznetsov said: Our sincere desire for peace and good neighborliness is not a sign of weakness. No one should have any misconceptions on that score. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries have something to defend and the wherewithal to uphold their sacred right to peaceful constructive labor and the fruit of this labor. Talking with us in the "from a position of strength" language is an obviously futile business and no one should forget the lessons of history.

The speeches delivered by Yu. Tsedenbal and V.V. Kuznetsov were listened to with great attention and greeted with applause.

The dinner passed in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere.

Delegation Tours Ulaanbaatar

PM151144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jul--The Soviet party and government delegation led by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Mongolia on an official friendly visit, today saw the sights of fraternal Mongolia's capital.

The Soviet guests visited the "60th Anniversary of the Mongolian Peoples' Revolution" exhibition, which reflects the historic achievements and remarkable successes by the Mongolian people in building socialism and which they secured under the MPRP's leadership. The numerous exhibits give an account of the Soviet Union's fraternal help to People's Mongolia and the all-round cooperation of Mongolia with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

V.V. Kuznetsov made an entry in the honored visitors' book.

The delegation also visited the USSR's national exhibition, which is taking place here under the slogan "Fraternal Cooperation in the Name of Socialism's Victory." It was timed to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. More than 5,000 exhibits testify to the steady upsurge of the Soviet economy and demonstrate the many aspects of the two countries' links.

Kuznetsov Addresses Reception

PM150948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report "In a Fraternal, Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jul--The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium and the Mongolian Council of Ministers held a reception today on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Present at the reception were Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, other Mongolian party and government leaders, veterans of the people's revolution and of labor, production pacesetters, military commanders, and representatives of public organizations.

Among the guests were the heads and members of the numerous foreign delegations which had come here for the deliberations.

Yu. Tsedenbal addressed a welcoming speech to those assembled. He said that socialist Mongolia's working people are marking their great national festival--the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution--in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm, inspired by the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress which defined the prospects for our country's development in the coming 5-year period.

The 1921 Mongolian people's revolution was one of the first victorious revolutions in a single chain accomplished by the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist national liberation movement of the peoples who rose up in a sacred struggle under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution's liberating ideas.

The revolution opened up before the Mongolian people the path to genuine national rebirth and social progress. In the past 6 decades, the Mongolian people have achieved unprecedented successes in all spheres of economic, social and cultural life.

The Mongolian people's outstanding successes have been achieved thanks to the sure leadership of the MPRP which, having armed itself with Marxism-Leninism's all-concerning ideas, was able to implement under its own country's conditions Lenin's teaching concerning the possibility of formerly backward countries' transition to socialism, bypassing capitalism. Our successes are the result of the Mongolian people's heroic creative labor and the fraternal friendship, comprehensive cooperation and assistance of the great Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

People's Mongolia stands alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and, together with all the world's peace-loving forces, advocates peace and international security and the averting of a new war.

The preservation and consolidation of peace is the sacred task of all the peoples and in its solution we see the paramount condition for our progress in building a new life.

Marking their national festival, Yu. Tsedenbal concluded, the Mongolian people look confidently to the future.

V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and head of the Soviet party and government delegation, addressed the reception on behalf of the foreign guests.

It is difficult to put into words, he said, the tremendous impression made on us all by acquaintance with your beautiful country and by the unforgettable meetings and sincere talks with representatives of the industrious and talented Mongolian people.

I would particularly like to talk about today. The military parade, the working people's vivid and colorful demonstration, the unforgettable festival at the stadium and other events have left an indelible impression. We saw the happy faces of Mongolia's working people confident of their future.

The festival was a convincing demonstration of the people's unanimous support for party and government policy and of respect for the country's leaders, primarily, of profound respect for that eminent politician and statesman, Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium.

People's Mongolia, V.V. Kuznetsov noted, is peacefully and confidently advancing toward its bright future. We all rejoice in and take pride in the Mongolian people's grand achievements in the past 60 years and Mongolia's great prestige in the international arena. By its principled, peace-loving foreign policy and invariable line toward developing international cooperation, Mongolia is making a worthy contribution to the struggle for lasting peace and international security.

We express to you, dear Mongolian friends, V.V. Kuznetsov said in conclusion, heartfelt gratitude for the hospitality, warmth and sincerity of your sentiments. We wish the Mongolian people new achievements and the successful fulfillment of the 18th MPRP Congress decisions.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

Communique Published

PM151144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 81

[Text of "Communique on a USSR Party-Government Delegation's Official Friendly Visit to the Mongolian People's Republic"]

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Mongolia from 8 through 14 July, at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government.

During its stay in Mongolia the USSR party and government delegation visited Ulaanbaatar and Erdenet, industrial enterprises and cultural institutions, participated in the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the people's revolution and familiarized itself with the Mongolian people's life and achievements in socialist building.

Official talks were held between the Soviet and Mongolian party and government delegations. Participating in the talks from the Soviet side were: V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium (delegation head); A.D. Duysheyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers; P.F. Lomako, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy; V.I. Nikulin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kalmytskiy Obkom, and A.I. Smirnov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Mongolia;

From the Mongolian side: Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium (delegation head); J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; D. Maydar, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian section of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation; T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; D. Gombojab, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and M. Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

The delegations exchanged information on the course of and prospects for socioeconomic development in their countries and discussed matters relating to the further strengthening of fraternal friendship and close all-round cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress and 18th MPRP Congress decisions. There was also an exchange of views on topical international problems.

The talks, which took place in a warm, fraternal atmosphere, reaffirmed the side's complete unanimity on all questions under discussion.

During the talks the sides noted with satisfaction the successful and dynamic development of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in all spheres, the steady strengthening of unity and collaboration between the CPSU and MPRP and the strengthening of the fraternal alliance between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples. The delegations noted the great significance of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and Mongolia and other fundamental Soviet-Mongolian documents for the development of cooperation between the two countries. They stressed the decisive role of regular meetings and conversations between L.I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal, in determining ways to improve the effectiveness of Soviet Mongolian cooperation.

The Mongolian side stressed the great significance of the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance and support for Mongolia in terms of accelerating the growth rate of socialist building in Mongolia. It expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and the entire Soviet people for this selfless and effective assistance and support.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, and the entire Soviet people the Soviet delegation conveyed to the MPRP Central Committee, the Mongolian Government and the entire Mongolian people cordial congratulations on the glorious jubilee of the Mongolian people's revolution and stressed with satisfaction that Mongolia is greeting this important date with great achievements in building the material and technical base of socialism and improving the working people's well-being and cultural standards. The MPRP and the Mongolian people's historical experience of noncapitalist development is of great international importance and is a valuable contribution to the theory and practice of world socialism.

The sides confirmed the mutual desire of the USSR and Mongolia guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to continue tirelessly strengthening the unbreakable alliance and fraternal friendship and developing all-round cooperation. Stressing the unshakability of the course toward strengthening friendship and close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, strengthening their unity and cohesion and deepening collaboration in the international arena, the sides stated their readiness to continue resolutely to oppose any attempts to weaken the socialist countries' positions or encroach on socialism's common gains.

The Soviet Union and Mongolia will do all they can to promote the development of multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework, the deepening of socialist economic integration and the implementation of long-term targeted programs.

The Mongolian side stressed the great international significance of the 26th CPSU Congress and rated highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and the tireless efforts of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally to normalize the world situation, strengthen the detente process and avert the threat of war.

Mongolia wholeheartedly supports the new Soviet peace initiatives and the active foreign policy steps undertaken by the Soviet Union with a view to their implementation in practice.

The Mongolian side regards the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world, calling for energetic, urgent actions to curb the nuclear missile arms race and resolve international disputes by means of talks, as an important measure aimed at resisting the danger of war.

The sides noted the deterioration in the international situation as a result of the stepping up of aggressive activity by imperialist and hegemonist forces--activity aimed at undermining detente, unleashing an unrestrained arms race and interfering in states' internal affairs. They believe that the forces of imperialism, reaction and hegemonism are trying in every way to retard the objective, progressive revolutionary process in the world. The sides expressed the firm intention of continuing to wage a resolute struggle for the improvement of the world political climate and the development of equal international cooperation. The Soviet Union and Mongolia will make every effort to promote the rallying of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the interests of ensuring lasting peace and the people's security.

The delegations came out in favor of adopting effective measures to end the arms race and make the transition to real disarmament. In this connection the sides' intention of continuing actively to promote the success of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in 1982 was noted.

The Mongolian side declared its support for the Soviet Union's steps aimed at preserving and strengthening peace in Europe on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, reducing the level of military confrontation and limiting nuclear arms on the European Continent.

Examining the situation in Asia, the delegations expressed serious concern at the situation arising in certain regions of the Asian Continent. They condemned the Chinese leadership's great-power, hegemonist policy which is becoming increasingly closely aligned with the policy of aggressive U.S. circles and is profoundly hostile to the interests of socialism, the peoples' liberation struggle and the cause of peace. They reasserted the desire of the USSR and Mongolia to build their relations with China on a good-neighborly basis. This course would accord with the Chinese people's own genuine interests and also the normalization of the situation in Asia and throughout the world.

During the exchange of opinions, solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their struggle against hegemonist and imperialist pressure and for peace and security in Southeast Asia was stressed.

The delegations declared their full support for the people and Government of the DRA in the struggle to implement revolutionary transformations in the country and follow a course toward a political settlement of the situation in the region on the basis of the well-known proposals by the DRA Government.

The Soviet Union and Mongolia advocate an all-embracing, just settlement of the Near East problem. The basis for such a settlement is the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories they occupied in 1967; the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state; and the safeguarding of the right of all the region's states to independent existence and security.

A realistic means to achieve this aim would be the convening of an international conference, as proposed by the Soviet Union, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

The sides reasserted their determination to wage a tireless struggle to ensure lasting peace and security on the Asian Continent. In this connection the Soviet delegation stressed the topicality and great significance of the Mongolian People's Great Hural appeal to parliaments and peoples of all countries of Asia and the Pacific and of Mongolia's proposal on elaborating and signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the region's states.

The Soviet party and government delegation expressed cordial gratitude to the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium and Council of Ministers for the warm, cordial reception accorded to it in Mongolia.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION JUBILEE

PM141237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendship Is Indestructible"]

[Text] Soviet people, together with the fraternal Mongolian people, are widely celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people at the P.I. Chaykovskiy Concert Hall was devoted to this notable event on 8 July.

In the presidium were Comrades A.P. Kirilenko and K.V. Rusakov; I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations; and military leaders. D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, and other Mongolian comrades were present.

The keynote speaker--twice Hero of the Soviet Union USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut V.V. Gorbatko, chairman of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society Central Board, noted that for six decades now the USSR and Mongolia have been marching along the road of friendship and fraternal cooperation. These relations were initiated by Great October and the Mongolian people's revolution and their foundation was laid by V.I. Lenin and D. Sukhe-Bator. These relations, he stressed, center on the fraternal alliance of the CPSU and the MPRP united by the commonality of their world outlook and the unity of their goals. The regular meetings and talks between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal play a determining role in developing Soviet-Mongolian friendship and cooperation. Those taking part in the meeting wished the fraternal Mongolian people new accomplishments in building a socialist society and great successes in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The meeting was addressed by C. Suren, leader of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, member of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. The 1921 people's revolution, which triumphed under the direct influence of Great October, he said, was a fundamental turning point in the Mongolian people's life and freed them forever from social and national oppression. The Mongolian people naturally link their achievements in building a new life and their plans for the future with the indestructible friendship and all-round cooperation with their loyal friend and ally--the great Soviet people.

The same day the members of the Mongolian delegation headed by C. Suren visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The Mongolian guests were received by V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

'TERRORISTS' BLAMED FOR MURDER OF AFGHAN GENERAL

LD160420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Vladimir Fadeyev report from Kabul]

[Text] Terrorists connected with foreign secret services committed a new crime in Kabul this week. They murdered one of the country's prominent public figures and politicians, Gen Fateh Mohammad Ferqameshr, who was an indefatigable fighter for the happiness of his people and an active supporter of the establishment of the National Fatherland Front, in which he was a member of the leading bodies. The betrayers of the country set themselves the tasks of frightening its working people and persuading them to take part in antigovernment demonstrations. As we know, all the bandits have roughly the same resources. Their resources are weapons, leaflets and subversive literature; neither are their methods--terror and subversion--new.

Everybody who studies reports in the Afghan press about the continuing investigation of the case of seven terrorists arrested recently by DRA state security organs comes to this conclusion. They were caught red-handed literally a few minutes before the beginning of the latest bandit operation. All seven are members of the so-called Islamic Party. They all underwent special training in Pakistan under the guidance of United States and Chinese officers. The bandits' activities were marked by explosions, arson, acts of sabotage, and murders. (?These were) wicked and vile (?acts since the criminals) carried out their operations in the uniform of the Afghan security forces. They received these uniforms, together with chemical weapons causing almost instantaneous death, in the Pakistani city of Peshawar from the leaders of one of the counter-revolutionary emigre organizations. It is precisely to such organizations that Washington has just given another installment of aid, worth $21 million, on the pretext of giving assistance to Afghan refugees. The nature of the purposes on which this money is largely being spent is shown by the mere fact that the detained terrorists were able to acquire several taxi cars in Kabul. They also received large sums of money from their foreign masters just for this particular operation.

Here is what the Kabul NEW TIMES wrote the other day. The aggressive actions of Islamabad, its interference in the internal affairs of the DRA are being encouraged and supported by U.S. imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists. After all, it was high-ranking visitors like Carrington and Huang Hua, the newspaper stresses, to whom the special camps for training counterrevolutionary elements being infiltrated into Afghanistan were shown in detail by the Pakistani authorities. The working people of Afghanistan are marching confidently along the path of building a new society which they have chosen. They are vigilantly mounting guard over their gains. They will continue to expose the renegades who are trying to disturb peace and calm in the country.

GROMYKO WELCOMES INDIAN MINISTER IN MOSCOW

LD160606 Moscow TASS in English 0538 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul, TASS--India's External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived here today on a working visit.

He was welcomed at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and by other officials.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES INDIAN JUSTICE MINISTER

PM151236 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 9 July I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Shiv Shankar, India's minister of justice and held a conversation with him. The conversation took place in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

BAYBAKOV SIGNS ECONOMIC MINUTES WITH VIETNAM

OW100741 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Jul (VNA)--Vietnam and the Soviet Union yesterday signed in Moscow minutes on the talks on national economic planning coordination between the two countries for 1981-1985. The signatories were Nguyen Lam, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Commission of Vietnam; and N.K. Baybakov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the State Planning Commission of the Soviet Union.

The two sides agreed on the main orientations of economic cooperation between the two countries in 1981-1985 and for longer-term cooperation in some fields. Bilateral economic and commercial relations will be broadened significantly to help Vietnam further strengthen its economic potentials and balanced its economic development.

The two sides emphasised the Soviet Union's technical assistance to Vietnam, especially in the oil and energy industries, and in communications and transport. The two sides also discussed measures to promote trade by increasing the export of machinery, equipment and materials from the Soviet Union and of forestry, agricultural and light industrial products from Vietnam.

The planning bodies of the two countries have agreed to further strengthen and improve their cooperation in the years to come. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

START OF U.S. EXERCISES IN PHILIPPINE SEA NOTED

LD111420 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Jul, TASS--Major exercises of the U.S. Navy code-named "Multiplex-81" have begun in the Philippine Sea. A carrier striking group led by the aircraft carrier Midway takes part in the exercises. The group includes 14 war ships, 70 combat planes and more than 7,000 servicemen.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN

PM141248 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 81 p 4

[Text of greetings message from A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign affairs minister, to Hun Sen, Kampuchean foreign affairs minister, on his reappointment to that post]

[Text] To Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean Peoples' Revolutionary Party and Peoples' Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] minister of foreign affairs:

Please accept my sincere congratulations on your reappointment to the post of foreign affairs minister and my wishes for new successes in implementing the peace-loving foreign policy course of the PRK and strengthening its positions in the international area.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THE NINTH PZPR CONGRESS

Kaverznev Report

LD152117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 15 Jul 81

[By special correspondent Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress was examining procedural matters this morning. Then discussion of the report of the party's Central Committee was resumed, with the journalists following the debates on monitors in the press center. The delegates spoke of various problems--their own local problems, problems common to all of Poland, and international problems. At the same time, each one was seeking an answer to this most important question: How will Poland get out of the crisis? Many stressed their conviction that the crisis had been caused not by any nonexistent flaws in the socialist system, but by the violation of a number of principles of socialist construction, particularly of the economic laws of socialism.

The delegate from Bydgoszcz explained why it was necessary yet again to point out from the rostrum the generally obvious truth that there are forces in Poland which would like to impose their own explanation of the causes of the crisis on the party and on the congress and would like to bring the party to its knees. Concessions to these forces must end; they must be prevented from discrediting everything positive which has been done in Poland during the years of people's power.

Commenting on the Central Committee report and these first speeches in the discussion, the Polish party press expresses the hope and conviction that the congress will pave the way for great joint work by the whole Polish people for the sake of the country and for the sake of socialism.

Our party's delegation, led by Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, is being given a cordial welcome by the congress. Both the concern and the sincere desire of our party and our people to help socialist Poland are understood here. It was again said from the rostrum of Polish comrades' congress today that it is necessary to be together with the Soviet communists, and that it is necessary to work together and to defend peace together.

On Thursday the congress delegates will be working in 16 commissions which have the job of examining in detail the individual problems of the party and of the country. The delegates of the fraternal parties will have meetings with the working people of Poland at enterprises in Warsaw and other towns.

Delegates Speeches Reported

LD152200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Report by B. Averchenko, O. Losoto, V. Kuznetsov, A. Shapovalov]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jul (TASS)--The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is in progress in Warsaw. Among the guests are delegations from the fraternal parties of the socialist countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The delegates are considering ways of getting the country out of crisis and are discussing the tasks of strengthening the PZPR and raising its prestige among the masses, and the PZPR's leading role in the life of society.

In the vast Hall of Congresses of the Palace of Culture and science where the supreme forum of Polish communists has assembled, there is inscribed the slogan "Socialism Must Be Defended Like Poland's Independence."

This idea is the central theme of the speeches by many delegates who are convinced that the party, in closing its ranks will be able to set up a barrier against the forces of counterrevolution.

The subversive adventurist actions of the enemies of socialism are costing the Polish people great material and moral sacrifices. In these conditions, special responsibility lies with each communist, each party organization and the entire party. The working people link the PZPR with the possibilities of getting the country out of crisis.

Workers understand that it is impossible to solve the difficult problems facing Poland at once. However, they believe that the congress will draw up a program which will strengthen the party and guarantee its return to the sound Leninist norms of intraparty life. They also believe that the congress will adopt a program of socioeconomic stabilization which will make it possible to get the country out of crisis as quickly as possible and with the least cost to society. This idea was expressed in his speech by Cz. Stepien, a foreman at the Nowki iron and steel plant in Ostrowiec Swietokszyski.

Analyzing the reasons which led the country to today's situation, the delegates are submitting specific proposals to strengthen the socialist system, deepen democracy and strengthen people's power.

There are forces in Poland which consciously want to impose on the party and the congress their interpretation of the reasons for the present difficult situation of the country. These forces are striving to reduce the history of the party to an endless series of mistakes and distortions; they dream of the party continually explaining mistakes that have and have not been committed, and dream of the party on its knees, said H. Bednarski, first secretary of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee.

The speaker noted that the actions of the Solidarity trade union association leaders were undermining society's faith in a constructive dialogue and intensifying destabilization. At a general gathering of Solidarity delegates from the Bydgoszcz Voivodship, it was stated plainly that the trade union association was an overtly oppositional and anti-socialist social movement. In Gdansk the Solidarity leaders organized a so-called information meeting of representatives of self-governing workers. The meeting preached methods of running enterprises which were aimed against public ownership of the means of production. It seems to me, said H. Bednarski, that this question has crucial significance and that the congress must adopt a resolute stand on the problem. The extremist views of the Solidarity leaders make it obligatory for the party and its members to wage a relentless political struggle.

M. Major, a mining engineer from the Staszic pit in Silesia, said that "the crisis which has paralyzed the affairs of our country has compromised Poles in the eyes of international public opinion." He said that the crisis had been brought about, first and foremost, by violation of the elementary economic laws of socialism and the basic principles of socialist democracy. The speaker laid great hopes on the introduction of the economic reform, which he believed had to protect the country from the unsatisfactory functioning of the national economy.

J. Drozdziel, a researcher at the Warsaw Institute of Polytechnics spoke about the significance of a scientific approach to economic management and the study of the experience of the socialist countries. He drew attention to the need to increase the fighting potential and develop the initiative of primary party organizations in the midst of work collectives.

The rector of the Economic Academy in Wroclaw, J. Kaleta described the economic situation in Poland as "more and more dramatic." He said that, unfortunately, during the last 10 months little has been done effectually to stop the continuing regression. The general helplessness of government and economic administrations has paralyzed all initiatives and the taking of any measures to deal with the crisis.

A worker at the clothing factory Zgierz in Lodz Voivodship, H. Kubiak, gave an impassioned speech at the congress. He said that we will reestablish the authority of the party--and regulate our general life by so going--so that future generations will be able to develop socialism, which enabled us working people to live a worthy, equal and full life, and so that future generations may never again experience those dramas which it was our fate to live through.

We all know that only conscientious, well-organized work will enable us to get out of this crisis situation, said the first secretary of the party committee of the Gdansk shipyard, J. Labedski. He emphasized that as a party we must think in terms of programs, we must look ahead. The working class needs unity; only then will it be sufficiently strong and wise. We need the Communist Party so that together with the communists of the whole world--and especially with the largest party, the Soviet communists--we can defend peace in Europe and in the whole world. The speaker emphasized that communists should be where things were especially difficult so that by personal example they could inspire and lead others. This is the historic duty we owe the party, and the most important responsibility we owe our country.

Raising agricultural production is especially important for the Polish People's Republic. Including the state farms and cooperatives, there are more than 3 million individual peasant holdings in the republic which till almost two-thirds of the arable land. The last few years have not been good for agriculture and stock-breeding in Poland. This has been reflected in the supplies of foodstuffs for the population. However, it is not just a question of bad weather.

It is no accident that the problems of agriculture, the lag in which is seriously hindering a solution to the task of providing the people with foodstuffs, have taken up a large place in the work of voivodship party conferences and are now being discussed by congress delegates.

In January of this year the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party adopted a joint document on agrarian policy, said J. Paschke, director of the Poznan poultry combine, in his speech at the congress. Unfortunately, the country has so far been adopting only declarations on the need for the development of the foodstuffs complex; the time has come to move from declarations to action.

He went on to say that Polish agriculture is capable of producing sufficient output not only for meeting the country's requirements, but also for export. That conclusion can be made based on the results of the work of agricultural producers in the Poznan Voivodship.

The situation in the party, raising its militancy and taking into account organizational and ideological weaknesses which had become apparent in the present crisis situation are in the focus of the congress participants.

K. Minur, first secretary of the party committee of the V.I. Lenin iron and steel combine in Nowa Huta, declared on behalf of 8,000 communists of the enterprise that the unity of the party should be created by democratizing interparty life and the leadership's support by the party masses. He came out in favor of electing a monolithic Politburo, an authoritative Central Committee and ringing observance of the PZPR Statute.

J. Baryla, deputy minister of national defense and head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, pointed out that we are participating in an extraordinary congress and are sitting in special circumstances in which our country finds itself. Therefore, all documents which will be adopted at the congress must be exceptionally purposeful and mature on a moral-political as well as on a socioeconomic level.

We know, he continued, that the program of emerging from the crisis which the party has submitted is being implemented in conditions of a direct threat on the part of antisocialist forces, supported by foreign centers of political subversion.

In the present situation the latest strikes, political tension, the escalation of petitions and demands which are subversive in nature, and attempts to disorganize the running of state enterprises behind the screen of the radical concept of self-management all arouse concern. The facts show that someone is directing the campaign to exacerbate the international situation in the country. Further evidence of this is the whipping-up of tension at the very moment that our congress is in progress. This is no coincidence.

On behalf of communists in the army, the speaker expressed complete support for the party's policy line as laid down in the PZPR Central Committee report. In this connection, he stressed that the policy of socialist reforms combined with a resolute struggle against opponents of socialism creates a real possibility of surmounting the crisis and restoring the people's trust in the PZPR.

The delegates were addressed by A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, presidium first secretary of the Prague city party committee, who is heading the CPCZ delegation; and W. Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who is heading the SED delegation.

The participants in the congress were greeted by S. Ignar, the chairman of the United Peasants Party Supreme Committee, and E. Kowalczyk, the chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee.

The forum of the Polish communists is continuing its work.

[Signed] B. Averchenko, O. Losoto, V. Kuznetsov, A. Shapovalov

Importance of Congress Noted

LD151332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 81

[TASS correspondent report from Warsaw]

[Text] The work of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress continues here in the Hall of Congresses of the Palace of Culture and Science. Foreign guests, delegations from fraternal parties from 10 socialist countries, including a CPSU delegation, took part in the ceremonial opening.

The forum of Polish communists is evoking great interest both within the country and abroad. More than 600 foreign journalists have arrived in Warsaw to cover its work. The nature of the discussions which have started at the congress is determined by the complexity of the political and socioeconomic situation in the country. As TRYBUNA LUDU newspaper points out, a serious danger for the cause of socialism in Poland today in represented by the growing reduction in production, deterioration of the population's living standards, and also the phenomena of anarchy which are making themselves felt. These processes, the paper writes, are accompanied by an acute ideological and political struggle by opponents of socialism, a struggle in which the stake is Poland's future, its socialist structure and independent existence. The organ of the PZPR Central Committee goes on to point out that the significance and outcome of this struggle are not just internal Polish issues; they touch on the interests of the whole of the socialist community and the cause of peace in Europe.

The speeches by delegates stress that the ninth congress is a congress of great hopes and expectations. It is to work out a clear cut program for a way out of the profound crisis, for the stabilization of society and economic life and the preservation and multiplication of socialist gains of the Polish people. The attainment of this most important aim, the delegates are pointing out, is unthinkable without the strengthening of the leading role of the PZPR in society and of its ideological unity, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community. The ninth extraordinary congress continues.

CZECH AGENT REPORTS ON WESTERN SUBVERSION

LD160842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Dispatch from unidentified TASS correspondent in Prague--read by announcer]

[Text] A press conference held in Prague today was addressed by Josef Hodic, a Czechoslovak intelligence agent, who has returned to his homeland after working for 3 and 1/2 years among emigres in the West. During that time he collected a large amount of information about the subversive activities of imperialist intelligence services and emigre groupings against the CSSR, Poland and other countries in the socialist community.

Hodic said that the most important feature of the emigre activities was their direct link with the activities of anticommunist and anti-Soviet centers. All emigre circles are actively used by a wide variety of U.S. and West European institutions. Most of them are engaged in drawing up plans to destabilize the political system in the countries of the socialist community. For example, along with a number of other U.S. agencies, U.S. intelligence drew up for 1979-80 a specific action program aimed at undermining socialism in Poland. This plan contained a detailed analysis of the internal political situation in the country. He outlined specific goals, ways and methods of subversive work.

HONECKER, SOVIET COMMANDER ATTEND BERLIN CEREMONY

PM150811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Voronov report: "In Memory of Soviet Heroes"]

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun--Today hundreds of wreaths and bouquets of fresh flowers were laid at the foot of the monument to the Soviet soldier-liberator which stands in Berlin's Treptow Park. Representatives of the capital's enterprises and scientific establishments, the National People's Army, and educational establishments filed past it. E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; other party figures and statesmen of the republic; P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; and Army Gen M.M. Zaytsev, commander, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, took part in the solemn wreathlaying ceremony.

COMMENT ON ALBANIAN ARMY'S 38TH ANNIVERSARY

AU101808 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1430 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary on 38th anniversary of Albanian People's Army]

[Text] The Albanian National Liberation Army, which was later renamed the Albanian People's Army, was born in the fire of the antifascist struggle of Albanian patriots, which had assumed unprecedented proportions under the influence of the victories of the Soviet Army on the Soviet-German front.

The rout of the Hitlerites near Moscow and at the Battle of Stalingrad, which resulted in the total defeat of the enemy and marked a radical turning point not only in the Great Patriotic War but also in World War II as a whole, became an example of bravery and resistance for the Albanian antifascists. This has been stressed more than once in the Albanian press itself. On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Albanian People's Army, for example, ZERI I POPULLIT wrote in July 1957 that the Albanian Army had been created taking into consideration the experience of the glorious Soviet Army and guided by its example. The newspaper pointed out that the heroic struggle of Soviet soldiers, their heroic deeds and their loyalty to the country and the people had inspired the Albanian patriots in the merciless struggle against the fascist occupiers and the internal traitors.

Autumn 1944. The broad and rapid offensive of the Soviet Army in the Balkans compelled the German command to transfer military units from Greece and Albania to Yugoslavia, where bitter fighting was in progress. In these circumstances, the task of the Albanian troops in the country's liberation was made considerably easier. They thus had the opportunity to deal a final blow against the occupiers. And, as is known, the country's liberation was completed on 29 November. The Albanian press itself has pointed out in this connection that the Albanian Army and the Albanian people were linked with the liberating Soviet Army and the glorious Soviet Union as flesh is to bone. The Albanian press added that Soviet soldiers had been and remained brothers who had shed their blood for the liberation of the Albanian people.

In the postwar years, the Soviet Union--loyal to its internationalist duty toward the new Albanian Republic--accorded considerable aid in consolidating the country's economic potential. Albania's Armed Forces were modernized with the help of the Soviet Union. The Albanian press has pointed out the high standard of qualification of Albanian servicemen who studied in Soviet military academies. Albania was then participating in the cooperation of the Warsaw Pact countries and made its contribution in the common effort toward European security and to create stable conditions in insuring peace throughout the world. The Albanian press constantly stressed the importance of the unity of the socialist countries in their successful and peaceful foreign policy and in countering imperialist intrigues. The importance of cooperation with the Soviet Union in consolidating Albania's independence has also been stressed more than once. BASHKIMI wrote, for example, that small Albania would have found it much more difficult and practically impossible to defend its freedom and independence on its own, without the assistance of the Soviet Union, without its power and authority in the international arena, without its close friendship and cooperation.

Now that the international situation has become very complicated owing to the policies of the United States and its allies, the unity and common action of the Warsaw Pact countries assume even greater importance in guaranteeing the security of the socialist family and in preserving and strengthening peace. We should point out that the fraternal countries attach particular importance to the question of European security, owing to their efforts, the inter-European conference took place, and they are now making every effort to insure the implementation of all decisions taken at the conference. [Word indistinct] the process of reducing political tension and measures to reduce military tension. They believe that the European Continent, where two world wars have taken place this century, must not be transformed into an arsenal of neutron bombs, which is precisely what the Pentagon wants. The active position of the socialist countries is supported by all progressive public opinion. The new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, presented by the leader of the CPSU and of the Soviet State, Leonid Brezhnev, in the report delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the message of the Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world, are now at the center of attention of all progressive public opinion. This latter document is considered to be [passage indistinct]. This document has had vivid repercussions in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

CHERNYAYEV, CPSU DELEGATION VISIT MADRID

PM151439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation consisting of A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and CPSU Central Committee International Department executives N.U. Kovalskiy and V.V. Pertsov left Moscow for Madrid on 8 July at the invitation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party leadership.

End of Visit

LD160452 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1204 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Madrid, 15 Jul (TASS)--A delegation of the CPSU headed by Anatoliy Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy head of the International Affairs Department of the CPSU Central Committee, left the Spanish capital today for home. The delegation visited Spain at the invitation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.

DANISH CP DELEGATION COMPLETES USSR VISIT

PM151012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for party exchange and cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Denmark [DKP] a delegation of DKP workers and activists headed by M. Hansen, member of the party's Executive Committee, was in the Soviet Union 30 June through 10 July.

As well as Moscow, the delegation visited the Uzbek SSR. The Danish communists visited industrial and agricultural enterprises and familiarized themselves with the work experience of party and trade union organizations in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and with the life of the Soviet working people and successes in the development of our country's economy, science and culture.

The Danish comrades had talks on questions of interest to them in the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, Propaganda Department and International Department, and also in the Uzbek CP Central Committee and in the AUCCTU. The members of the delegation gave a high assessment of the USSR's achievements in political and socio-economic development and warmly supported the foreign policy initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal "to the parliaments and peoples of the world" on strengthening world peace and averting the nuclear threat, and also the Soviet Union's stance on the question of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SWISS ACTIVIST

PM151022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jean Vincent, honorary chairman of the Swiss Labor Party

Dear Comrade Vincent! The CPSU Central Committee sends you, an eminent figure in the Swiss and international communist and workers' movement, warm, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on your 70th birthday.

From your youth, you devoted the entire course of your life to the cause of the working class and all working people in Switzerland. Your indefatigable activities in defense of their vital interests, in the name of strengthening peace and cooperation between peoples and your wide political experience, inseparable from the entire life of the Swiss Labor Party, have won you profound respect not only in Switzerland but also beyond its borders.

The Soviet communists know you as a consistent internationalist, sincere friend of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, convinced advocate of the development of fraternal relations between our parties, consolidation of the communist and workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We wish you, dear Comrade Vincent, robust health and many years of fruitful activity for the good of the Swiss people and for the triumph of the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

COMMENTARY ON CYPRUS COUP, SOLIDARITY WEEK

NC151048 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the international week of solidarity with Cyprus begins tomorrow; it coincides with the seventh dark anniversary of the antigovernment coup d'etat--which was carried out on NATO orders--and the ensuing landing of Turkish troops. The July 1974 events were a difficult trial for the Cypriots; they dealt a serious blow to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the new republic. Thousands of Cypriots were killed and many of them were deprived of their homes and turned into refugees; a grave loss was also caused to the island's economy. Seven years have elapsed and the Cyprus problem, which was caused by the imperialist and reactionary forces, remains unsolved. However, in the opinion of the peace-loving Cypriot and world public, it does not mean at all that the unresolved problem cannot be solved. A specific path for the solution of the Cyprus issue is indicated by the numerous resolutions of the United Nations and other international forums. These resolutions have formulated the fundamental principles of a just settlement: restoration of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus, respect for the nonaligned policy Cyprus is implementing, withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island, and the right of Cypriots to decide on the fate of their country at their own discretion and without any foreign interference.

This exact way of finding a solution to the perpetuated crisis has been repeatedly supported by the representatives of the island's broad public opinion, various political parties and social organizations in both the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities. Among them, is the biggest political party in Cyprus--Progressive Party of the Working People [AKEL], the Union of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot Journalists as well as trade union, agrarian, youth and other mass organizations in Cyprus. Despite all this wide support, the provisions of UN resolutions on Cyprus are still unfulfilled. The inter-Cypriot dialogue has many times been deadlocked and consequently suspended. Now there are discussions again and the Cypriots believe this will help toward a mutually acceptable settlement of the internal aspects of the crisis. It is understood that it is not only the internal difficulties and disagreements that delay progress toward a settlement. To a significant extent the Cyprus problem remains unsolved because of machinations by the imperialist and reactionary forces that do not abandon their efforts to partition Cyprus, safeguard their influence in the country and turn the island into another NATO springboard in the Mediterranean.

In the situation of continuing machinations by the enemies of Cyprus, the well-known Soviet proposal for the convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus under UN auspices acquires particular significance. Realization of this proposal, made by the Soviet Union in August 1974, could contribute to the political settlement of the international aspect of the Cyprus issue and would exercise a positive influence toward the solution of the problem's internal aspect. The consistent position of principles of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the Cyprus issue is praised by the government and broad democratic public of the Republic of Cyprus. The 7 years that have elapsed since the July 1974 events have clearly proved who is a friend and who is an enemy of Cyprus. The support from friends, in a period that has been most difficult for the Cypriots in the recent years, helped them to resist and foil the plans of imperialist and reactionary forces. And now, international solidarity--one of its specific manifestations being the international week of solidarity with Cyprus that begins tomorrow--helps the Cypriots to continue their just struggle.

INCIDENTS, ARRESTS IN IRANIAN CITIES REPORTED

LD151512 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Tehran, 15 Jul, TASS--The United States remains Iran's enemy number one, a press conference here was told by Mir Hoseyn Musavi Khamane'i, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He stressed that the anti-American slogans advanced during the anti-shah revolution remain valid.

Pointing out that the long years of U.S. domination in Iran had a negative effect on the country's political and social life, the minister urged that every effort should be made to erradicate the vestiges of American influence in these spheres.

The situation in Tehran and other Iranian cities remains tense. The newspaper ETTELA'AT reports that petrol bottles set fire to the offices of the two district headquarters of the ruling Islamic Republican Party in Tehran. Motorcycle riders, armed with submachine guns, raided the local headquarters of the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution. Three guards were wounded in the shoot-out. A mine exploded last night at the entrance to the news agency PARS.

Reports of explosions and armed attacks come from many Iranian cities, including Ardabil, Reza'iyeh and Esfahan. The police called on the population to turn in all weapons. Numerous arrests have been made throughout the country, including in Tabriz, Ahvaz, Malayer, Shiraz and Babol. In Esfahan alone 50 people were arrested on charges of taking part in anti-government activities.

Moscow Persian Report

GF151818 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] According to reports from Iran, a wave of renewed gory violence engulfed nine cities of Iran, including the capital, Tabriz and Esfahan. Police and Iranian Revolution Guards used tear gas and firearms to disperse the demonstrators, who were supporters of Bani-Sadr. Armed attacks on government institutions and police posts took place in most cities and many parts of the bazaars were set on fire. Cases of widespread arson took place in Bandar 'Abbas.

According to reports there is an increase in incidents of noncompliance with orders of the high command concerning suppression operations by the forces stationed in Kordestan--where armed struggle to obtain autonomy for this region continues.

Eight soldiers and Iranian officers who attempted to defect to the Kurdish rebels were executed. During these past few days more than 600 persons have been detained. According to sources from Tehran, some military units have been recalled from the front so that they may assist in crushing the mounting unrest.

MOSCOW PERSIAN REVEALS U.S. PLANS FOR IRAN

GF151925 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Iran, Afghanistan and most of the countries of the Middle East have been enveloped by a wave of terrorism and subversion. The situation in most of the Iranian cities is turbulent. During the past few days, five cases of large-scale arson have been reported. While a clergyman was delivering his sermon in a mosque some bombs were thrown.

According to reports reaching from Esfahan, Mashhad, Urumiyeh and Masjed Soleyman, it is stated that explosions took place in these cities and some bombs were detonated. In Sanandaj, one mullah and his son were killed.

Terrorist operations of bands of infiltrators who are sent from Pakistan to Afghanistan armed with U.S. weapons continue. They set fire to schools, destroy lycees and hospitals and massacre those who actively uphold the revolution and all those who support the revolution.

It is an interesting fact that Iran, Afghanistan, Syria and Libya are struggling against the domination of imperialism and its intervention in their internal affairs, first and foremost by the United States, in spite of the fact that different regimes have been set up in those countries. All three countries [as heard] have been the victims of severe attacks by the imperialist propaganda network for a long time. For what reason? The paper TEHRAN TIMES wrote some time ago that in Iran preliminaries for a coup d'etat had been implemented. A special office had been set up in the United States to prepare preliminaries of clandestine operations against Iran. According to the TEHRAN TIMES, by the setting up of this office the Reagan administration plans to install a government after a coup d'etat scheduled for the end of July in Iran which is subservient to Washington.

BAKU COMMENTS ON U.S. ANTI-IRANIAN ACTIVITIES

GF160523 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] As pointed out by Tehran radio, the mass media of imperialism--for instance, the BBC--is pursuing the objective of overthrowing the present regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism is hatching new military plots against Iran. The extent of the strength of U.S. military units deployed around Iranian borders is common knowledge. The U.S. press found it unnecessary not to disclose the fact that Washington will use these units against Iran when it deems necessary. That is, when civil war breaks out in Iran.

It is the Washington strategists' intention that in the event of civil war in Iran the U.S. military units will [words indistinct]. With this in mind, Washington plans to benefit from the services of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. It has already reached an (?agreement) with them. In return for U.S. financial aid and arms supplies they must be prepared to engage in an armed clash in Iran. Washington is sparing no effort or means to organize pro-shah groups. These groups will be ready when necessary to (?move) against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Economic warfare is also an important element in U.S. hostility toward Iran. Washington wages its struggle against Iran by relying upon the pro-shah families of the Iranian (?bourgeoisie). [Passage indistinct]

According to Iranian officials, the terrorists serving with the CIA bombed the Islamic Republican Party headquarters in Tehran on 28 June. The result was the death of 74 people. Reports are also coming in regarding the terrorist objectives of CIA agents against prominent officials of the Iranian [words indistinct]. Thus, this is actual war--irrespective of the fact that the United States has been waging an undeclared war on Iran. Developments indicate that in its struggle to restore the old conditions, that is, those that existed prior to the revolution, U.S. imperialism is relying heavily on what has been described as the liberal class within the Iranian bourgeoisie. [Passage indistinct]

Washington expected much from Bani-Sadr, the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. His removal as president has been met by both the pro-Western liberals in Iran and by their patrons on the other side of the ocean with [passage indistinct]. It is obvious that the CIA is trying to use the experience it acquired in Chile against Iran.

ZLATORUNSKIY ON EGYPT FOR ANTI-IRANIAN ACTIVITIES

GF160509 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "Egypt Is the Base for Iranian Counterrevolutionaries"]

[Text] The wave of political terrorism, explosions, fires and other terrorists activities which have erupted recently in Iran leaves no doubt that Iranian counterrevolutionaries have gone on the offensive. The activities of the counterrevolutionaries are being directed by Washington, which is also underwriting their expenses. Iranian newspapers have published detailed accounts on this and have cited many facts supported by evidence.

Coincidentally, Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, the Iranian foreign minister, announced in a press conference on 14 July that the United States was and still is Iran's main enemy. Washington, which is busy with its destructive activities against the revolution in Iran, in recent years has made special efforts to strengthen the bases of the counterrevolutionaries. Egypt is one of these bases which is aimed at the present Iranian regime. Egypt is trying to play the same role in U.S. policy in the area which was played by the shah of Iran during another era. Egyptian President as-Sadat, who gave refuge to the refugee shah and members of his family, had a role in the armed attack by the U.S. commandos against Iran. Now he has clearly outlined his policies toward the Iranian revolution. This is only the beginning. It was not long until As-Sadat ordered Egyptian representatives abroad, including those in France, to aid former officers of the shah's army in coming to Egypt along with other counterrevolutionaries. According to the Lebanese weekly AL-HAVADES, the number of former Iranian officers in Egypt is in the thousands. The statistics in the weekly AL-VATAN AL-'ARABI' published in Paris shows that a special camp has been set up close to the Egyptian capital. This is where thousands of Iranian refugees and Egyptian commandos are being trained by U.S. instructors.

It has been decided to use these people for aggressive actions against Iranian soil. According to orders given by President as-Sadat, a special program has started on Cairo radio which is the voice of the counterrevolutionaries and which calls for destructive activities against the present Iranian regime. Recently, more and more supporters of former Iranian President Bani-Sadr also began infiltrating Cairo. According to Western news agency reports, the Egyptian capital welcomed 15 former Bani-Sadr allies with open arms. There are many such anti-Iranian actions by the authorities of As-Sadat's regime. The facts that we refer to, however, clearly illustrate Egypt's role in bringing Iranian counterrevolutionaries together and promoting the increase of their terrorist activities in Iran. The As-Sadat regime, on Washington's orders, is trying to transform Egypt into the primary political, military and terrorist base of the Iranian counterrevolutionaries for terrorist activities against the present regime in Iran.

SIXTH ISRAELI CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

LD152016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] In Israel, the Sixth Plenum of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee has taken place. The participants discussed the results of the preterm parliamentary elections recently held in the country, and confirmed that they are evidence of a new move to the right in Israeli political life.

The Israeli Communist Party Central Committee believes that forming a government which is again led by the Likud bloc will lead to a further attack on the rights of working people, to discrimination against the Arab population of the country, and to the growth of the danger of fascism and the outbreak of war.

MOSCOW MEETING HELD TO MARK IRAQI NATIONAL DAY

LD152223 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jul, TASS--Representatives of Moscow public marked the national day of the Iraqi Republic today. The speakers at the meeting noted a successful development of relations between the two countries. They expressed confidence that friendship and cooperation between them will strengthen and develop. The meeting was addressed by Iraqi Ambassador to the USSR 'Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad ad-Duri.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD CITED ON USSR MIDEAST PROPOSAL

PM141554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Support for Soviet Initiatives"]

[Text] Paris, 11 Jul--The Syrian Arab Republic supports the Soviet Union's proposal on convening an international conference with the participation of all interested parties with a view to discussing the whole range of problems of a Near East settlement, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad stated in an interview for the Paris newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS.

It goes without saying, he said, that the PLO must take part in that conference, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs. As for the foundations for a settlement of the Near East situation, such a settlement can only be achieved on condition of the liberation of all the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent Palestinian state on their territory.

I repeat, H. al-Asad stressed, that no Near East settlement is possible on the basis of the Camp David accords, which, in any case, nobody takes seriously any longer.

The Syrian president sharply criticized U.S. Near East policy. The United States, he said, "is continuing to implement a policy hostile to the Arab peoples, and is giving full support to Israel, in particular by supplying the most modern weapons." It is these weapons which Tel Aviv is now using against the population of southern Lebanon. We draw our conclusions from this policy on Washington's part. We have strengthened our ties with the Soviet Union, which occupies a friendly position in relation to ourselves and the Arabs' just cause.

Asked about Syria's attitude toward the so-called "European initiative" on a Near East settlement, the Syrian president stressed that the European countries' efforts must be independent of the United States, since otherwise those efforts will amount to an "American initiative in European colors."

H. al-Asad reasserted his country's determination to continue the struggle against Israeli imperialist aggression and for the establishment of a genuinely just and lasting peace in the Near East.

GROMYKO RECEIVES ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR BRAVO

LD142117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has received Leopoldo Bravo, ambassador of the Republic of Argentina to the USSR. They exchanged views on matters of bilateral Soviet-Argentinian relations. International problems of mutual interest were also touched upon.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BRAZILIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Announcement on Oil Purchases

PY141517 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Planning Minister Delfim Neto, on his second day of negotiations in Moscow, has announced that Brazil is going to purchase 20,000 barrels of Soviet oil per day over a 5 month period. Petrobras will do the purchasing and the price per barrel has been stipulated at $35. Brazil's total expenditure for this operation will amount to $250 million. There will be another meeting in November when the parties will discuss the renewal of the contract, but Brazil will request that the time period be extended. The daily volume will be maintained, but a new price will be discussed.

More on Visit

PY151426 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 14 Jul 81

[By (Vyacheslav Osipov)]

[Text] Today, the Brazilian delegation met with representatives of the Soviet Vneshtorgbank to discuss financial and monetary matters between Brazil and the USSR. The president of the Brazilian Central Bank, Geraldo Langoni, who is a member of the delegation said that the negotiations carried out with the Vneshtorgbank were positive. The head of the Brazilian delegation, Antonio Delfim Neto, and the presidents of the Brazilian state companies Eletrobras and Petrobras, Jose Costa Cavalcanti and Shigeaki Ueki, were received by the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev. During the meeting, matters related to the development of long-range trade relations were discussed.

The Brazilian trade delegation also met with representatives of the Soviet experts on extracting oil, gas, coal and shale. The idea to send Soviet geologists to help in oil exploration in Brazil was discussed. Today, the Brazilian delegation also visited the (Aprenseva) museum near Moscow, a museum which is linked to the famous Russian painters Vasneshov, Ligitov and other personalities of Russian culture. The Brazilian ambassador to the USSR, Sizinio Pontes Nogueira, today gave a reception honoring Delfim Neto and the various ministers and heads of Brazilian companies who came with the delegation.

Interview with Union Leader

PY151722 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] A Brazilian delegation headed by Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Neto is in Moscow. The delegation includes Brazilian industrialists, presidents of the most important state companies like Petrobras, Eletrobras, Albras and others. The Brazilian delegation is meeting with Soviet foreign trade, planning and financial officials. The arrival of the Brazilian delegation is a new step for expanding Soviet-Brazilian relations. Now, we would like to introduce to our listeners (Jasao dos Santos), a well known union activist from Rio de Janeiro who would like to express an opinion on Soviet-Brazilian relations.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] The Russians believe in the benefits of expanding our relations and I believe that the Brazilian Government feels the same way. We are here mixing and living with the Russian people. We believe in the need of cultural and technical exchange. The Russians have many things to give and probably Brazil does too. Perhaps an exchange program beneficial for the two countries will be set up. [end recording].

Comments on Brazil's Policy

PY151720 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2300 GMT 14 Jul 81

[By Yuriy Gvozdev]

[Text] A representative Brazilian delegation headed by Planning Minister Delfim Neto is currently in Moscow. The Brazilian businessmen wish to diversify their country's trade and they wish to apprise their traditional markets of this fact. Yuriy Gvozdev, political observer of the APN, writes:

This desire is easy to understand if we take into account the fact that it is a large country with 120 million inhabitants with a considerable industrial and agricultural potential. Moreover, Brazil is rapidly developing its energy sector and its industrial scope and therefore it can be a purchaser of equipment in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. At the same time, the socialist countries are interested in many of the things that are produced in the largest Latin American country. Relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil are based on the principles of equal rights, nonintervention and mutual benefits.

The Soviet Union, writes Leonid Brezhnev in the preface of the Brazilian editions of "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land," fully understands the desire of the Brazilian people, and the peoples of other Latin American countries, to reaffirm its independence, strengthen its sovereignty and to use its own natural wealth, because our nations are united in aspiring for peace, an easing of tensions and disarmament. The desire of achieving these important values is especially important at this time when the forces that intend to dominate other countries and peoples mean to do away with an easing of tensions and make history follow the paths of militarism and the arms race on the way to a world catastrophe.

International public opinion notes the fact that Brazil rejected the attempts to push it into the south Atlantic bloc currently being planned. Recent events have again confirmed Brazil's independent policy. During a press conference toward the end of June 1981, President Joao Figueiredo, who was making an official visit to Peru, again highlighted the fact that Brazil is not going to sign a military pact that will involve the southern cone or the south Atlantic.

At the same time, in a joint communique Brazil and Peru expressed their concern over the escalating international situation and they stated that they were against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The independent policy of Brazil and it desire to strengthen its position in the Western world, which is in keeping with the perservation of national interests, is also confirmed by the fact that Brazil refused to join the grain boycott against the Soviet Union that was imposed by the United States. There is no doubt that the development of cooperation, based on equal rights and mutual benefits, between the two countries will not only help the Soviet Union and Brazil, but also those forces throughout the world that support an easing of tension and international cooperation.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS ON GEORGIAN MILITIA JUBILEE

WA140742 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at a 26 June 1981 ceremonial session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Soviet militia]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

Dear Guests!

There is a new figure on our calendar today--"60".

A little more than a month ago we commemorated the 60th anniversary of Soviet power's victory in Georgia and the formation of its Communist Party. Now, virtually in the wake of this illustrious anniversary, we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the creation of the worker-peasant Georgian Soviet militia.

This is, understandably, not a chance coincidence and not a simple combination of jubilee dates. There is a deep connection here and this connection is organic and intrinsic. It amounts to the fact that the one event gave rise to the other and that the one phenomenon engendered and brought about the other natural phenomenon.

The Soviet militia is a creation of Soviet power. At the same time it is the law enforcement authority called on to guard this power and, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, it is the "direct and immediate organ of the people's masses and their will."

The victory of Soviet power in Georgia and the victory in the republic of the Great October Socialist Revolution gave rise to the need for the Georgian Soviet militia inasmuch as, again in V.I. Lenin's words, "any revolution is only worth something if it is able to defend itself."

It was the people's militia which was to defend the revolution and defend victorious Soviet power in Georgia together with the regular army, together with other administrative authorities and together with the entire people.

Thus the preservation of public order and the struggle to strengthen socialist legality were the vital concern of Soviet power and a general, nationwide concern. So from the very first days of the victory of Soviet power the Georgian Bolsheviks immediately set about to create a genuine people's militia and to strengthen the Cheka machinery, which was headed by the victorious proletariat and the victorious people.

Today, the day of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Soviet militia, I would like to emphasize particularly that its history is inseparable from the history of the entire republic, the history of the inception and strengthening of Soviet power and the successes scored throughout these years by the working people of Georgia in its economic and social development, in socialist building and now in the building of the communist society.

In recalling the past and returning in our thoughts to that grim time when our people's militia had only just been born and when it found itself at the forward edge of implacable class battles and waging an embittered struggle against counterrevolution and resurrecting in the memory its entire 60-year history, we pay tribute with particular respect and gratitude to the legendary Bolshevik-Leninists with whose name the inception and development of the Georgian Soviet militia is linked.

Just as the entire history of our militia is closely and inseparably connected with the heroic acts and labor of the entire republic, so today's jubilee of ours is illumined by the holiday for the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia.

Those days were truly unforgettable for all of us. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's participation in the jubilee festivities and his speeches at the ceremonial session in Tbilisi, at the reception in honor of the jubilee and during his conversation with leaders of the republic lent them special significance.

Leonid Ilich evaluated highly Soviet Georgia's successes in economic and social development. We can say today: These are the successes of our militia also.

"Things in Georgia are fine," Leonid Ilich said at the time of the 26th CPSU Congress. Today we add: They are fine because our militia also is making its contribution, and a fitting contribution at that.

"Things are going well," Leonid Ilich said at the festivities in Tbilisi. Today we may note with satisfaction that they are going well largely by virtue of the fact that our militia also is working well.

"The holiday was a success!" This was the evaluation given our festivities by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, observing that our jubilee was a further demonstration of how cohesive Soviet people are and how uniform are our plans, deeds and dreams. I would like to add to these words today: The fact that the holiday was a success is also to the great credit of our militia, as of all our administrative bodies, which ensured exemplary public order all days of the festivities.

Let us cite in confirmation a fact which is well known in the republic and which has already been mentioned on the platform of the Georgian CP Central Committee plenum: In the 4 festive days in Tbilisi with its 1 million people only three minor infringements of the law were recorded. If only we always worked thus!

The report of Comrade G.I. Gvetadze, minister of internal affairs of the republic, strikingly and impressively traced the entire 60-year path trodden by our militia throughout its history. I believe you will agree with me when I say that the most splendid landmark on this path is the present year--a jubilee year both for the entire republic and also for its militia--inasmuch as on jubilees we sum up results, as a rule.

We all feel particularly pleased that today's holiday of ours is being shared together with us by Comrade Nikolay Anisimovich Shchelokov, general of the army, Hero of Socialist Labor and USSR internal affairs minister.

For this reason I would like to say today that the USSR MVD is rendering great assistance to and displaying constant concern to strengthen the republic's internal affairs authorities and to improve their work and that we always perceive attention and support on the part of the union ministry.

Permit me to take advantage of the opportunity afforded me and from the platform of our ceremonial session to express to you, deeply respected Nikolay Anisimovich, our kindliest feelings and to welcome in your person a prominent state figure who is doing so much to multiply the glorious Cheka traditions of the Soviet milia, to establish Lenin's principles of the organization and activity of the internal affairs authorities and to put into practice party and government decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's personsl instructions on questions of the strengthening of socialist legality and law and order in our country.

Your name is well known in the republic. The communists and all our working people value very highly your merits in the fact of Georgia waging, in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words, a scrupulous and uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena and for the strengthening of discipline.

Our comrades, workers of the republic's internal affairs authorities, must do everything to make their fitting contribution to the accomplishment of the critical tasks confronting them. We hope that they will continue to refine their activity, strengthen their relations with the public and do everything to ensure that law and order and legality under the conditions of the developed socialist society be preserved most efficiently.

After all, this society in itself signifies the establishment of new, most accomplished human relations, the triumph of a healthy moral-psychological climate and the creation of an atmosphere whose foundation is socialist law and order, conscious discipline and the active civic position of the working people, that is, everything with which we invest the concept of the Soviet way of life.

We hope and we are confident that our militia will continue to wage an uncompromising, aggressive struggle against violations of socialist legality and everything that is contrary to the Soviet, socialist way of life.

We are firmly confident that the entire personnel of our militia and the internal affairs authorities will cope successfully with all the tasks confronting them. This confidence is based on the work of the machinery of the republic internal affairs authorities itself, which today represents a good blend of the many years of experience of the militia veterans with the young people's keenness and energy. Our militia is a large, amicable international family and a union of ideologically convinced people who see as their vocation selfless service of the Soviet people and who are prepared to defend the working people's interests and rights with might and main.

We regard the activity of the law enforcement authorities as an integral, organic part of our all-party, all-state and all-people struggle for high discipline everywhere and in all things and against each and every deviation from the standards of socialist community living and communist morals and ethics. This is why we say that the work of the militia organs is a very important party and state matter.

At the same time an important party matter is a concern to strengthen the internal affairs authorities with tested cadres who have given a good account of themselves in practical work. This is a most important concern of the party committees. This is why it is necessary to continue to develop to the utmost a good tradition--replenishing militia ranks with the best representatives of our glorious youth, our Komsomol and our party.

There is no longer any need to prove to anyone today that a guarantee of the success of the law enforcement authorities lies in daily party leadership. The task now is to ensure that this party leadership be as concrete and systemic as possible.

What is needed is a clearly formulated system on a republic scale and locally, a system which would provide for practical measures to prevent infringements of the law and to anticipate them, measures of educational influence and the appropriate punishment for crimes that have been committed.

Such a system is taking shape here and the task now is to refine and hone it, striving to ensure that in each city and each rayon the party committees get to the heart of matters and probe the daily practice of the law enforcement authorities and militia organs.

Only on this condition is it possible to achieve effective work for the further strengthening of public order in the republic and all its regions and the even greater recuperation of the moral-psychological climate everywhere.

We must continue work on the formation and establishment of the socialist model of the personality of the internal affairs organ worker--a communist boundlessly devoted to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, an internationalist and patriot, a person of high moral and professional culture, someone with an excellent knowledge of his job and an active and conscious fighter for the triumph of communism.

May every militia worker firmly grasp that he can only be a true professional when he displays constant concern for his ideological growth, his political conditioning, the broadening of his outlook, an enhancement in his general learning and for the inculcation in himself of the culture of labor, culture in work, culture of behavior and culture in dealing with people and citizens. That is, it is a question of the need for a continuous process of self-improvement. Coming to a halt in this process means to lag behind, and the militia organs want nothing to do with lagging individuals. Only the most progressive people of our society should work here!

We must wage a struggle keenly and scrupulously for the purity of the cadres of the administrative authorities and internal affairs organs. The high moral appearance of the law enforcement worker is not only a guarantee of his success as a professional, and everyone should be a true professional, but also the assertion of the unshakable fundamental principles of our socialist law and order and a reinforcement of the working people's belief in social justice. There is no, nor must there be, room in the militia organs for formalism and indifference toward people's fate, bureaucratism and instances of rudeness, money-grubbing and hair-splitting.

It is essential in the activity of the internal affairs authorities to constantly establish a truly Leninist work style and support to the utmost the masses' activeness and initiative in the struggle for the preservation of public order and socialist property. We must all constantly heed public opinion, which is a sensitive barometer defining the working people's interests and concerns, their thoughts and aspirations and their mood. Strengthening even further the militia's relations with the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia is our immutable, permanent task.

Look at how many illustrious people there are in this hall! Guram Ivanovich Gvetadze named some of them, but far from all. One of the most respected people in the republic--Viktor Dmitriyevich Kupradze--is sitting in the third row. This venerable scientist and great public figure is a founder of the Institute of Public Opinion attached to the republic MVD. There are other comrades here also: Hero of the Soviet Union D.V. Dzhabidze, an educator of student youth who is well known in the republic, Prof N.Sh. Vasadze, Hero of Socialist Labor Z.G. Saralidze, well-known production innovator, Prof S.M. Dzhorbenadze and many, many others. They are all doing much to ensure due public order in the republic.

I also recall a simply amazing person--Academician Nikolay Ivanovich Muskhelishvili--a leader of Soviet science and a founder of the Georgian Academy of Sciences. When he was presented with the badge of honorary member of the Georgian militia, Nikolay Ivanovich said that he was happy and proud that he was the sole president of an academy of sciences in the world who had such a title. He said this perfectly sincerely.

At the same time we see it as our duty to display constant concern for difficult militia work, which is sometimes attended by dangers requiring the full exertion of a person's physical and spiritual forces and the concentration of his experience and knowledge. This is why it is essential to do everything to improve the militia workers' work and social conditions, constantly strengthen the material-technical base of the internal affairs authorities and refine their activity.

Comrade G.D. Gabuniya, chairman of the Tbilisskiy Gorispolkom, who has spoken here, provides good assistance to our militia. It was only bad that he said nothing about how he would display concern in the future to strengthen the material-technical base of the city's militia and create the necessary conditions for the employees of the city's internal affairs authorities.

When Leonid Ilich said at the ceremonial session in Tbilisi that a great deal of intensive work lies ahead for all of us, this meant that such work also lies ahead for the republic's internal affairs workers and our militia workers.

The propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches are a clear and precise program of life and struggle for every communist and for all workers which formulates the most important tasks of the republic's further economic and social development. The practical accomplishment of these tasks requires the absolute mobilization and the further cohesion of each and everyone. New, crucial tasks also confront the republic's internal affairs workers in this connection.

When Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that it is necessary to continue to display constant concern to ensure that the moral atmosphere in Georgia be as pure as our mountain air, this became our common task and our common concern, it is a matter of honor for the internal affairs authorities and each worker to be on a par with this most important task.

Much persistent work has to be done to achieve this. It is essential to set the following goal: There must be no serious shortcomings or serious gaps and, even less, any violations and deviations in the internal affairs authorities and in the organs of socialist legality, which are for the people a synonym and standard for unswerving observance of the rules of law, humaneness and justice.

Very crucial and very complex tasks confront the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan. These tasks are determined by the new, sixth, fundamental CPSU Central Committee decree on our republic, which was adopted right on the eve of the Third Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum, which discussed the republic party organization's urgent tasks in light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the festivities in Tbilisi.

This decree--"The Progress of Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decrees Pertaining to the Activity of the Party Organization and the Further Development of the Economy of the Georgian SSR"--determines new, higher limits of the further upsurge of its economy. Our plenum expressed the readiness of the communists and all working people to achieve these limits and scale these heights at all costs.

At this time heated and concerned discussion is underway in the party organizations and all the labor collectives on the results of our plenum, and the concrete paths, forms and methods of implementation of all the measures outlined by this new Central Committee decree and the accomplishment of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are being formulated everywhere.

This entire work must also be underpinned by our administrative authorities, primarily the internal affairs authorities, which are called on to continue to wage the most implacable struggle against all deviations from the standards of socialist legality and morality and to ensure unity of word and deed and the unity of the letter and spirit of the law.

We said at the Georgian CP Central Committee plenum that a new stage had arrived in the life and work of the republic's party organization. A qualitatively new stage must also arrive in the work of our militia. May this stage be marked by an even more emphatic, even tougher struggle against all negative phenomena.

It is now perfectly obvious that in the era of the scientific-technical revolution, in a period when the working people's social activeness has grown immeasurably and when the growth of their spiritual requirements and needs has been so rapid, the need for a scientific approach to the solution of the problems of ensuring socialist law and order becomes of paramount importance. It is necessary to expand scientific research, study the causes of crime and formulate concrete scientific recommendations to prevent infringements of the law on the basis of the achievements of Marxist-Leninist sociology, psychology and pedagogics.

To always have a finger on the pulse of our republic's sociopolitical and socioeconomic life--such is the permanent task of all our law enforcement authorities.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke in Tbilisi about the need to value the authority of decisions, emphasizing the importance of continuing vigilance to ensure that adopted decisions be properly implemented--both in the republic and in the center. We have adopted many decrees here recently on questions of an improvement in the work of the administrative authorities, including the militia organs. It is necessary to value the authority of these decisions also, striving to ensure that they be put into practice in full and become real, practical deeds.

At the same time it is also essential to value one's own authority and the authority of one's establishment, one's party organization and one's own organ, including the authority of the Georgian Soviet militia and the authority of its employee. But authority does not come about of its own accord. It is earned. It is earned by diligent and persistent labor, by good deeds and by an aspiration to work better and achieve more.

Permit me today to express the firm conviction that such and only such people will be Georgian Soviet militia workers and that they will do everything to ensure that their work be as effective as possible and that each crime be duly investigated and the guilty be deservedly punished. As Leonid Ilich mentioned, in this matter the authorities maintaining law and order will be ensured the full support of the party organizations and our entire community.

When we speak of this full support, we mean a comprehensive, precisely, comprehensive approach to the problem of the fight against crime.

Ensuring full support for the authorities maintaining law and order means on the one hand displaying the highest humanism, the highest concern and the most unremitting attention with respect to each citizen. It is precisely the highest humane principles which dictate to us the need to do everything to ensure that a person not stumble and embark on a crooked path and to prevent his moral, ethical and ideological fall. We take all steps to preserve any person for society, for the home, for friends and for near ones and dear ones.

Each instance of a person becoming lost to society and to those around him troubles us profoundly and disturbs us to the depths of our soul. Each instance of authority being compelled to resort to such an extreme measure as deprivation of a person's freedom, freedom to live in society, in a society of friendship, fraternity and equality gives rise to serious emotions in us.

For this reason our main task is to rescue a person and not allow him to fall and not allow matters to reach a tragic outcome. When it is a question of a person's fate, this is what our entire state machinery and our Lenin party see as their main task.

Whence a supertask: raising higher and higher the educational functions of our party, soviet and public organizations and the educational functions of the militia itself.

We have already mentioned how immeasurable is the growth of the role and responsibility of our militia in connection with the tasks determined by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches in Tbilisi and the new CPSU Central Committee decree on Georgia. I would like to emphasize here that this responsibility should be as specific as possible in each specific area of our work. This means that each militia worker must have a clear sight of his place and a clear understanding of his role and his purpose primarily in removing the causes of infringements of the law and crime.

This is, as has already been said, one main aspect of the matter. The other aspect, and we must remember this and remember it well, is that a firm and dependable background of scrupulous, uncompromising struggle against evil is essential for the successful realization of the entire set of educational measures, for preventing possible infringements of the law and for implementing the entire system, so to speak, of "big prevention."

The problem of good and evil is an age-old problem that has troubled mankind. We are increasingly coming to the conclusion that in the struggle against evil and the fight against crime not only a humane heart but also a strong hand and strong will are necessary. And may not one infringement of the law and not one crime go undetected and unpunished.

We support the strictest observance of the law which consistently and unswervingly protect Soviet citizens' rights. At the same time we believe that the punitive practice and punitive force of Soviet laws should not be diminished in the least.

We speak of the two aspects of this problem with complete conviction inasmuch as genuine democracy, socialist democracy, and our socialist humanism can exist, develop and flourish only under the conditions of the highest organization of society and the strictest discipline at all levels and in all components and only given unconditional observance of the requirements of Soviet laws by all citizens of our country.

In V.I. Lenin's words, everything that serves the interests of the building of communism and the interests of the people is moral, humane and democratic for us. And if what is humane in respect to the individual is antihumane in respect to all of society, we are against such a narrow concept of humanism, which has nothing in common with socialist, communist humanism.

We support the creation of an atmosphere wherein the honest citizen might breathe easily and freely and wherein each person may work and create freely, without fear and without doubts as to the future and with a strong faith in the following day.

As far as the criminal who does not yield, I stress, does not yield to the influence of the community and whom it is not possible to educate and reeducate is concerned, he must tremble before the inexorable punitive force of Soviet law and the force of our community.

In conclusion, dear comrades, I would like at this jubilee time to wholeheartedly express to the entire multithousand-strong glorious detachment of the republic's internal affairs organs sincere acknowledgments and warm gratitude for honest, difficult and heroic service to maintain public order and strengthen socialist legality and for selfless labor in defense of the gains of the Great October.

The people, the party and the state love, respect and value their militia.

Please accept on behalf of the Georgian CP Central Committee, the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic Council of Ministers warm congratulations on the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Soviet militia and the most heartfelt wishes for glorious new successes in your difficult, but very noble work and wishes for joy and great happiness to you and your families, your collectives and the entire Soviet militia.

GRIVNINA SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS IN EXILE 15 JUN

LD151615 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jul, TASS--A TASS correspondent writes: For a criminal offence, provided for under Article 190/1 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation, Irina Grivnina has been sentenced to five years in exile.

The sentence was made public today upon completion of the open trial in Moscow. The court, including the presiding Judge Vladimir Bogdanov and two people's jurymen found the charge against Grivnina to be correct. From 1978 to 1980 she made up and spread material containing patently false fabrications denigrating the Soviet state and social systems. The documents she made up were about some deliberate institutionalization in mental hospitals of people for their convictions. These tendentious documents selected and processed by Grivnina in a slanderous spirit were then used by anti-Soviet publishing houses and imperialist mass media waging ideological subversion against the Soviet Union.

Questioned as witnesses during the court proceedings, Professor Valentin Matveyev from Moscow, Doctors Ivan Biserov from Chernyakhovsk, Anatoliy Ptushkin from Smolensk, Tatyana Kotova from Oryol and others, relying on concrete examples from their practice, convincingly disproved the slanderous allegations of Grivnina.

The prosecutor, Aleksandr Golovin, stressed the public danger of Grivnina's criminal activity.

Present at the court hearings were Grivnina's relatives, factory and office workers from Moscow. Those attending the court hearings received the sentence with approval.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT ADOPT RESOLUTION ON RESOURCES

PM151430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Stepping Up Work on Saving and Making Rational Use of Raw Materials, Fuel and Energy and Other Material Resources."

The 26th CPSU Congress, the resolution notes, determined that the most important avenue for the steady development of the national economy is to accelerate its transfer to a predominantly intensive development path, to utilize existing production potential rationally and to make all possible savings of material, labor and financial resources. Our further progress, the CPSU Central Committee report stresses, will depend increasingly on the skillful and efficient use of all existing resources--labor, fixed capital, fuel and raw materials and the produce of farmland and livestock units.

To fulfill the broad program for the country's economic and social development oulined for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the eighties, it is necessary to enlist tremendous raw material, fuel and energy and other material resources into production. However, the extraction of raw materials and fuel is becoming increasingly expensive and mineral stocks are irreplaceable. Under these conditions the most economical and rational use of all types of material resources is acquiring special national economic significance.

The course formulated by the party toward raising efficiency and intensifying the economy is aimed at ensuring that the results of production grow more quickly than expenditure on it and that more is achieved with fewer resources. It is necessary to implement even more persistently and consistently the principles of socialist management and to fulfill Lenin's order of keeping an accurate and conscientious account of money, managing economically and observing the strictest labor discipline. Thriftily consuming raw and other materials, reducing waste and eliminating losses means saving millions of people's labor and capital investments, increasing output and protecting the environment. The expansion of opportunities for increasing the people's well-being depends on this to a large extent.

Leading collectives have accumulated positive experience of saving raw and other materials, fuel and energy while simultaneously raising output quality. Good results have been achieved where economic leaders and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations perform this work purposefully every day on the basis of the widespread introduction of scientific and technical achievements and where all working people are involved in it.

At the same time, the necessary breakthrough in improving the use of material resources as a whole has still not occurred. We consume more raw materials and energy per unit of national income in comparison with the best world indicators. Many types of machinery and equipment are highly materials-intensive and unit expenditures of materials in manufacturing a number of products is great. Resource-saving manufacturing processes are by no means being used everywhere. When extracting minerals from the earth a considerable quantity of ore, coal, and oil is left behind. Industrial by-products and secondary resources are being poorly utilized. Considerable losses of metal, fuel, timber, cement, mineral fertilizers and agricultural and other produce are tolerated in the production and storage process. Prime costs and transportation costs are coming down only slowly. All this is evidence of big reserves for saving and for increasing production of finished products from resources existing within the national economy. Putting these reserves into society's service is a most important economic and political task at the present stage.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers deem it necessary to radically improve all work on saving and making rational use of raw and other materials, fuel and energy in all components of the national economy. Scientific, technical,structural and capital investment policy, the management, planning and incentive system and labor collectives' initiative must be aimed toward this.

Implementing the 26th CPSU Congress' demand that the economy be economical is a matter for the whole party and the whole people.

It is important to launch a mass movement of the working people for all-around savings in industry, agriculture, transportation, construction, the nonproduction sphere and management. Every Soviet person must join actively in the struggle for savings and thrift in production and in everyday life and make his own specific contribution to this nationwide cause.

The resolution adopted instructs the central committees of union republic communist parties and kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to ensure that a strict policy of thrift is implemented everywhere, that financial autonomy is strengthened and that methods of intensive economic management are introduced on a wide scale. They are instructed to increase the effectiveness and fruitfulness of organizational and mass political work to mobilize the working people to make fuller and more efficient use of resources, to make this work as specific and businesslike as possible and to prevent a fevered or stereotyped approach.

It is stipulated that tasks in intensifying the policy of thrift and making rational use of resources are to be discussed in party organizations and at general meetings of working people. Practical measures for considerably cutting consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and energy, reducing waste, making maximum use of secondary resources and eliminating various types of losses are to be formulated for the 11th 5-Year Plan period at enterprises and construction projects, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and at institutions and organizations. Reports are to be heard from specific executives and leaders of services and subsections on progress in fulfilling these measures. Party organizations are to establish systematic monitoring of the implementation of measures which are formulated. The practice of setting up commissions to monitor the activity of administration in the sphere of saving material resources is to be expanded, their work is to be stepped up and they are to be reinforced with resourceful communists who know their work well.

Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organizations are to develop and support working people's initiative and creative work to seek ways and methods of economizing and to foster a solicitous attitude toward public wealth and thrift in using material assets in everyday life. Nonproductive expenditure and all kinds of loss and excess must be resolutely eliminated and an atmosphere of implacability toward all instances of wastefulness must be established.

There must be greater exactingness toward leaders, engineers, designers, planners, technologists and other experts for developing and introducing new machinery and most highly progressive manufacturing processes and other decisions ensuring the rational use and saving of resources while guaranteeing high quality of output.

It is incumbent on the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to effect a decisive shift in all planning and economic activity and scientific and technical development toward the more efficient use and saving of material resources. When formulating and implementing plans they are to ensure:

The intensification of the orientation of economic development toward faster growth in the results of production in comparison with material expenditure;

The improvement of the structure of the national economy and its sectors in the direction of an all-around reduction in the energy and material intensiveness of production, the maximum extraction of minerals and the comprehensive, in-depth processing of raw materials;

The widespread introduction of scientific and technical achievements aimed at raising the efficiency of use of construction and other materials and of fuel, energy and raw material resources and the creation of the tools necessary for this work and of systems of machinery and of highly economical, low-waste or waste-free manufacturing processes;

A sharp reduction in wastage and loss of raw and other materials at all stages in their processing, storage and transportation and the fuller use in production of secondary resources and by-products; and

The priority allocation of capital investment, equipment and capacities of construction organizations for carrying out measures on saving material resources.

Specific proposals are to be formulated aimed at intensifying savings in industrial sectors, agriculture, transportation and the services, housing and municipal services sphere. Special attention is to be paid to considerably cutting consumption of food raw materials for industrial needs, freeing natural fabrics from industrial consumption by replacing them with synthetic and man-made materials and also to making rational use of timber, cement, glass, building structures and other very important types of resources.

It is envisaged that there will be an increase in the role of science in resolving the tasks of making efficient use of all types of material resources, creating and introducing resource-saving machinery and production processes and expanding production of high-quality products.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are charged with stepping up basic and applied research on urgent problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress with the aim of reducing the material and energy intensiveness of production, intensifying the policy of thrift and raising product quality. Programs for solving major scientific and technical problems are to provide for special targets for the rational use of fuel, energy, and raw and other materials taking account of their comprehensive processing and the maximum utilization of secondary resources. Specific indicators for saving resources and raising product quality during the 5-year plan period are to be built into these targets.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has been entrusted with organizing the development of the most progressive resource-saving types of machinery and production processes of intersector significance and with the practical introduction of the results of the work into production.

Beginning in 1983, it is deemed necessary for 5-year and annual plans to set targets for industrial, construction and transportation ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations for the prime cost of output (work) and, within these targets, a limit (ceiling) expressed in money terms on material expenditure per rouble of output (work).

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers and leaders of associations, enterprises, construction projects, sovkhozes, kolkhozes and transportation organizations are instructed to considerably improve normative planning, increase the mobilizing significance of norms and normatives and promptly specify existing and establish new progressive norms for the expenditure of raw and other materials and fuel and energy resorces proceeding from plan targets, taking account of the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and also of leading collectives' experience.

The USSR Gosplan is to set USSR and union republic ministries and departments normatives within 5-year and annual plans for the expenditure of the most important types of materials, fuel and energy in physical terms per unit of output. USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are to pass on appropriate normatives to associations, enterprises and organizations.

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, USSR Gosstroy, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are charged with expanding the schedule of material resources for which centralized targets are set for the average reduction of expenditure norms and with formulating in 1981 a schedule of the most important material-intensive types of output (primarily assembly-line, large-scale assembly-line and mass production) and work for which individual norms for the consumption of the main types of material resources are to be centrally ratified beginning in 1982.

It is incumbent on USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to ensure the high scientific and technical soundness of the approved norms, targets for reducing them and also material expenditure limits and to strictly monitor their observance; to ensure the necessary regularity in reviewing norms already in operation for the consumption of material resources, taking account of the deadlines set in the plan for introducing new machinery and production processes; and to ensure the creation of new services and also the reinforcement with highly qualified cadres of existing services which set norms for material resources and the monitoring of their rational use within associations, enterprises and organizations.

When formulating and ratifying plans for raising the technical standard of sectors, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must stipulate in them progressive normatives and end results for saving raw and other materials, fuel, energy and other resources and to submit them to the USSR Gosplan together with their draft 5-year plans.

The USSR Gossnab, USSR Gosstroy and the USSR Ministry of Finance have been instructed to step up monitoring of the quality of the resource expenditure norms applied by ministries and departments, associations, enterprises and organizations and of the observance of centrally approved norms (normatives); to take measures, in the event of the emergence of overstated consumption norms, to review them rapidly; and to extract payment for materials, fuel and energy consumed above the norm (limit) at the increased prices and tariffs approved in the established procedure.

It is planned to ensure the further improvement of standards and specifications and to step up their role in raising output quality and in ensuring the economical use of resources; to improve the existing procedure for planning the preparation and introduction of standards; to draw up and specify standards for new types of machinery, equipment and materials at the time that the corresponding research and planning-design work for creating models of these types of machinery and materials is done; to include in the standards and specifications which come under the heading of basic characteristics of production, indicators for its material and energy intensiveness corresponding to the best achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology; when certifying a product to allocate it to the top quality category only when it fulfills the requirements indicated; to review during 1981-82 the norms, standards and rules for construction and design including permitted tolerances, safety margins and test methods and to ensure their wide standardization within and between sectors.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR State Committee for Standards, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are charged with verifying product specifications in 1981-82, having ensured here the establishment of progressive norms and requirements aimed at increasing product quality and saving and making efficient use of raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources.

With the aim of increasing liability for the development, manufacture and sale of substandard output and also for theincorrect storage of output, it has been decided to widen economic sanctions for the violatio of the requirements of standards and specifications and to extend them to the following organizations:

Planning and design and scientific research organizations and development enterprises in the development and production of output;

Agricultural, procurement, supply and marketing, and wholesale and retail trading organizations in the sale and storage of output;

Transportation enterprises in the shipment of output;

And enterprises and establishments in the service sphere in the provision of services.

It is deemed necessary to increase the interest of workers, leaders, engineering and technical workers and employees of associations, enterprises and organizations in making efficient use of material resources.

In this connection the economic incentive funds of ministries, departments, associations, enterprises and organizations are to be made dependent on the level of material expenditure per ruble of output (work). Beginning in 1983, direct transfers are to be made to the above fund from the amount saved by reducing material expenditure against the approved limit. When the limit of transfer to the economic incentive fund is exceeded the fund is to be reduced but by no more than 25 percent of its planned size. The above procedure for increasing or reducing the economic incentive fund is to be applied when drawing up indicators for 5-year plans (against control figures) and annual plans (against 5-year plan targets for the corresponding year) and also when assessing plan fulfillment;

Beginning in 1982 there is to be an expansion of the bonus system for workers, foremen, technologists and engineering and technical workers for saving specific types of material resources against the prescribed technically validated (average progressive) expenditure norms. Provision is to be made for paying bonuses of up to 75 percent of the amount of material resources saved depending on their type, worth and scarcity. Bonuses are to be provided where it is expedient for achieving progressive, technically validated norms. Bonuses to workers for saving material resources are to be paid over and above the maximum bonuses set for given sectors. The current procedure for providing bonuses for saving metal, fuel, energy and other resources in cases where higher scales of incentives have been set is to be maintained;

Beginning in 1983 a bonus system is to be introduced for leading workers and employees of production associations, enterprises and organizations depending on the level of material expenditure per ruble of output (work) in comparison with the approved limit, taking account of the fulfillment of the targets for the prime cost of output (work) by the association, enterprise or organization. The payment of bonuses to leaders of divisions of production associations, enterprises and organizations is also to be dependent on the saving of material expenditure, taking account of the fulfillment of the prime cost plan targets by the corresponding divisions.

With the aim of increasing economic incentives for associations, enterprises and organizations and increasing their collectives' material interest in making fuller use of industrial waste, secondary resources and local raw materials:

It has been established that, beginning in 1982, profits actually derived from selling consumer goods and industrial-technical products made from industrial waste will remain at the disposal of the associations, enterprises or organizations regardless of their jurisdictional status and are to be added to the consumer goods fund: For profitability (against production expenditures) of up to 25 percent--in full, and the proportion gained when profitability exceeds 25 percent--at half the rate, on condition that the cost of the waste products used for the production of the indicated goods and articles is 50 percent or over of the cost of all the raw and other materials, excluding the cost of auxiliary materials. At the same time, the procedure for using profits envisaged by USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 61 of 15 January 1981 is extended to USSR ministerial and departmental associations, enterprises and organizations.

Local soviet ispolkoms are instructed to ensure the sale to the population of building materials produced when dismantling or demolishing buildings and installations belonging to them while adding the proceeds gained to the incomes of local budgets above the planned amounts of revenue.

Union republic councils of ministers and soviet ispolkoms are charged with considerably raising the standard of work among the population to ensure economical domestic consumption of heat, electricity, gas and water. To step up monitoring of the use of fuel, energy and water resources it is deemed necessary: to widen the use of means and devices for measuring and regulating individual and collective consumption of electricity, gas, water and heat to gradually introduce limits for the consumption of the above resources; and also to step up the liability of housing and municipal services enterprises and institutions and of the population for their irrational utilization.

It is incumbent on the USSR Gossnab to ensure strict state monitoring of the rational and economical consumption of material resources in the national economy, the introduction of progressive expenditure norms and the implementation of measures to prevent wastefulness in the storage and use of raw and other materials, fuel and equipment and also to ensure discovering of internal reserves for cutting the material-intensiveness of production. The USSR Gossnab is authorized to prescribe for ministries and departments a procedure and normatives for the collection, sale or processing (or use with in the ministry or department) of secondary resources and also to allocate funds to them taking account of the prescribed targets for the collection and use of secondary raw materials.

The USSR Gossnab and USSR Gosplan are charged jointly with ministries and departments with formulating and introducing during 1981-82 efficient schemes for collecting, selling, processing or using all types of secondary raw materials.

The USSR Gossnab and Tsentrosoyuz together with local soviet ispolkoms, are instructed to improve considerably the organization of the collection of secondary raw materials and household waste from the population, making wide use of mobile collection points.

The USSR Gossnab, USSR Gosplan, USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR Central Statistical Administration are charged with preparing proposals for bringing above-plan and surplus stocks of marketable and material assets into economic circulation reducing above-plan residues of uninstalled equipment and accelerating the rate of turnover of circulating capital.

With the aim of coordinating the work of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers in improving the use of raw and other materials, fuel and energy and also of carrying out day-to-day monitoring of progress in implementing the measures envisaged in this sphere by party and government decisions, it is deemed necessary to form an interdepartmental commission for the saving and rational utilization of material resources to be headed by the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers who is chairman of the USSR Gossnab. Also being formed are corresponding republic, kray and oblast interdepartmental commissions and sector commissions within USSR ministries and departments.

The USSR People's Control Committee is instructed to tighten up monitoring of the observance of the savings and thrift policy in all national economic components and of the rationalization of electricity and heat, raw and other materials, fuel, agricultural produce, machinery, equipment, means of transportation and labor resources. It is to strive persistently to ensure that the struggle against nonproductive expenditure and losses becomes a daily cause for people's control committees, groups and posts and every people's control work. It is to resolutely put a stop to any manifestations of mismanagement or wastefulness and to call officials strictly to account for harming the state, making full use for this of the rights granted to people's control organs.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Bank, and the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments are instructed, with the USSR Gossnab's participation, to improve the system of accounting, statistical reporting, economic analysis and monitoring of the correct and efficient expenditure of raw and other materials, fuel and energy and to ensure strict accounting of all types of waste and loss.

It is incumbent on USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to complete in the 11th 5-Year Plan the transfer of subordinate associations, enterprises and organizations to the normative method of accounting for production expenditure and calculating the prime cost of output on the basis of a system of progressive norms and normatives.

State statistical reporting is to be introduced in 1981 for the fulfillment of targets for the average reduction of expenditure norms for the most important types of raw and other materials and, beginning in 1982, for the extent of the savings of material resources achieved against the set limits and for the amounts of bonuses paid out for this.

The AUCCTU and trade union councils and committees have been advised to step up work on ensuring the thrifty and rational use of resources and to strive for the active participation of every working person in the struggle for all-round savings. The effectiveness of socialist competition is to be increased and counterplans and pledges are to be directed increasingly toward intensifying the policy of thrift and toward mobilizing existing reserves. It is established that indicators showing reductions in material expenditure and savings of other resources and also the volume of the extra output manufactured from savings are to be among the most important criteria when drawing up and assessing the fulfillment of counterplans and summing up competition results.

To enlist working people on a broad scale in work to ensure savings and thrift it is deemed expedient to conduct during the 11th 5-Year Plan an all-union public review in national economic sectors, associations, enterprises and organizations of the efficiency of the use of raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources with an annual summing up of results.

The AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR Gossnab, together with ministries and departments are charged with arranging the procedure for holding the review and with determining incentives for its participants.

It is planned to organize permanent displays at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and at republic kray and oblast exhibitions of economic achievements which show the experience of leading collectives ensuring the strictest system of saving of all types of resources.

The All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies and the central council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers are advised to ensure the further development of working people's mass technical creativity and an increase in their activity in improving machinery and production processes and in uncovering and mobilizing reserves for saving material resources and to set up special sections concerned with questions of reducing the material intensiveness of production within these societies' primary organizations under ministries and departments and at associations and enterprises.

The Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol organizations are called on to ensure the active participation of young people in the mass movement to save material resources. The molding among all young men and women of a thrifty and solicitous attitude toward the public wealth created by the labor of generations must become one of the most important elements of Komsomol and pioneer organizations' educational work. The participation of young people in collecting scrap metal, waste paper and other types of secondary raw materials is to be stepped up.

It is planned to organize the study of questions of saving and thrift in light of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress in the system of economic education, in institutes, in departments and courses for improving qualifications, at party and economic aktiv schools and at universities of Marxism-Leninism.

The USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education are instructed to step up work on the education of students and pupils in a spirit of thriftiness and a communist attitude toward labor and public property. The study of economic disciplines must be improved, the role of the educational process here must be enhanced, lectures and talks must be held extensively and other forms of explanatory work on questions of saving must be employed.

Newspaper, journal, radio and television editorial offices, the other mass information and propaganda media and the all-union "Znaniye" society must provide businesslike and in-depth coverage of questions on a thrifty attitude toward public property and the rational utilization of all resources as one of the most important principles of the party's economic strategy. The advanced experience accumulated in the USSR and other socialist countries in saving raw material, fuel and energy and other material resources and producing good-quality output for less expenditure must be widely propagandized.

Central, republic, kray and oblast newspapers are introducing special rubrics devoted to the intensification of the thrift policy and the rational utilization of resources. Instructions have been given to show constantly and comprehensibly the best achievements and to reveal existing shortcomings on the basis of specific facts. It is necessary to react promptly and sharply to manifestations of mismanagement, violations of established norms for the expenditure and consumption of resources and instances of the production of poor-quality output, spoilage in work, embezzlement and the spoilage of material assets.

The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting is called on in broadcasts to provide television viewers and radio listeners regularly with practical advice and recommendations for saving electricity, fuel, water and other types of material resources.

The USSR State Committee for Cinematography has been advised to increase considerably the production of popular scientific, educational and feature films on the themes of saving and thrift.

The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade has been instructed to expand the production of books, brochures, pamphlet series, posters and visual aids and leaflets on questions of saving and thrift; the Political Literature Publishing House has been instructed to produce and publish in 1981 an anthology entitled "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on Saving and Thrift;" and the PRAVDA Publishing House has been instructed to publish textbooks entitled "Thrift is a Communist Feature" (for workers and kolkhoz members) and "An Economical Economy" (for specialists and leaders at all levels of management).

The Plakat Publishing House, together with the USSR artists, writers and journalists unions, has been advised to ensure the production of original art prints on problems of saving and thrift for use in various types of printing output--textbooks, school exercise books, notebooks, books, brochures, journals, calendars, postcards and stickers.

The subject of the Soviet person's economical and thrifty attitude toward the motherland's resources must be reflected more widely in art, fiction and the activity of the creative unions and cultural and enlightenment institutions.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed the firm conviction that the party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives, workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia will do everything necessary to implement the projected measures to intensify saving and make rational use of resources and thereby make an important contribution to the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the implementation of the program adopted for improving Soviet people's well-being.

CSA FIGURES ON HARVEST PROGRESS REPORTED 15 JUL

LD151710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration by 13 July grain and leguminous crops had been cut on more than 12 million hectares and threshed on more than 6 million hectares. The pace of harvesting work is faster than last year.

The cutting and threshing of grain is in full swing in the Kuban [word indistinct] Stavropol, southern rayons of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Moldavia. Machine operators from the Povolzhye, the central oblasts and the non-Chernozen Zone of the RSFSR have joined in harvest work.

IZVESTIYA CITES CSA ON INITIAL STAGES OF HARVEST

PM151409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Start of Main Harvest"]

[Excerpts] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, as of Monday 6 July the first cut of sown and natural grasses had been carried out over an area of 35.2 million hectares in the country. Some 22.5 million tons of hay, 30.3 million tons of cured hay and 2.4 million tons of grass meal and other dehydrated green fodder have been procured, 11.8 million tons of silage material have been laid in and 3.7 million tons of finished silage have been obtained.

The first hundreds of thousands of hectares of winter grain crops have been cut in the southern grain-growing areas of Russia and the Ukraine.

In point of fact the grain crop harvest has been under way for several days. It began in Central Asia, then it reached southern Kazakhstan, whence the state is now receiving commodity grain. It has arrived in the RSFSR autonomous republics in the North Caucasus. Last week barley harvesting was in full swing in the Kuban, along the Don and in 10 oblasts in the Ukraine. Incidentally, at the Tselinskiy elevator on 4 July driver I. Ivancha of the Rossiya Kolhoz, Tselinskiy Rayon, was issued the Don's first receipt for the handover of grain to the state. The farms of Odesskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Donetskaya Oblasts were transporting barley to the reception centers.

But all this is merely, as it were, the prelude to the main harvest, when the combines go out into the main fields of the southern grain-growing areas--the wheatfields. That will mean both scale and scope. The Kuban, the Don and the Stavropol area will each produce a "spate" of more than a million hectares of wheat. There are huge wheatfields in Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblasts.

Winter wheat occupies more than 500,000 hectares in Odesskaya Oblast. It is already pouring into the state granaries from the steppes bordering the Black Sea. Areas sown with strains such as Odesskaya-51 and Bezostaya-1, the ageless masterpiece of that wonderful breeder P. Lykyanenko, are producing good yields of high-quality grain.

In Crimea the harvest can be said to be in full swing. Many machine operators have now threshed 5,000-7,000 quintals of grain each. Wide use is being made here of the so-called stint method of work. Its essence is that each combine has two main machine operator and two assistants. The crew changes every 4 hours. People have time to rest and refresh themselves, and they start work with new strength. This method of organization makes it possible to use the combine for virtually as much of the day as the weather permits, stopping only for preventive maintenance or enforced repairs.

Incidentally, a few words about repairs out in the fields. They are theoretically inevitable, but unfortunately they are sometimes needed too often because of machines' still-inadequate reliability and--this is the main point--they take up a lot of time.

The Ukraine's farms, as during the last 5-year plan, will carry out the harvesting using large mechanized complexes. More than 10,000 of these have been set up. The republic has received many new combines, reapers and pickup bailers.

The borders of the harvest are extending swiftly in the RSFSR--the farms of Volgogradskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts embarked on it a few days ago. As yet it is mostly peas that are being threshed in Voronezhskaya Oblast but the first few hundred tons of wheat are coming into elevators in Volgogradskaya Oblast. The superiority of winter grain crops over spring crops in terms of yield has been noted there.

Barley was cut in the Kuban pretty swiftly. There is usually a short interval between this "rehearsal" for the main harvest and the wheat harvesting. The weather this year is such that there was no interval and the combines went straight from the barleyfields to the wheatfields.

Leading farms are immediately starting to prepare the soil for the next harvest and repeat sowings.

It has to be said that the start of the harvest has also revealed shortcomings in equipment preparation. As already mentioned, Volgogradskaya Oblast has started the harvest, yet as of 1 July only 88 percent of its grain combines were in working order. The missing 12 percent represents more than 2,000 combines. In all, more than 44,000 combines have not been repaired in the RSFSR. The reasons: the poor standard of labor organization in the workshops of many State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture associations and in the workshops of farms and the shortage of a number of spare parts. Omsk's Sibzavod, the Altayskiy engine plant, the Volgogradskiy tractor plant and the Tulskiy combine plant are chronically behind schedule with spare parts deliveries.

Fodder procurement continued last week. It will proceed until late fall and it is important to ensure that the intensive pace that has been set right from the start does not slacken. Many farms have now finished the first cut of grasses and are seeking wherever possible to irrigate the harvested areas in a timely fashion in order to obtain a good second cut.

PRAVDA REVIEWS HARVEST, HAYMAKING PROGRESS

PM151118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev Agricultural Review: "Strict Accounting for the Harvest"]

[Text] The reapers and combine harvesters are sailing across the expanses of the steppes and trucks carrying grain are rushing through villages and along highways. The farmers are faced again with the strenuous time which sums up the results of their many months of work. More and more farms are joining in the harvest. It has already reaached the fields of Volgogradskaya, Voronezhskaya and Donetskaya Oblasts, and 11 union republics are now involved.

Bringing in the harvest rapidly and without losses: This concern, which has become the labor watchword of everyone involved in harvesting work, never leaves them, day or night. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes people and equipment are working almost 24 hours a day. The Fergana Valley farmers have achieved a great success. They created over 500 harvesting and transportation complexes, organized the machine operators' work efficiently and have already completed threshing the grain crops.

The combine harvesters have also left the fields of Ashkhabadskaya Oblast. The harvest is coming to an end in several other regions of the Central Asian republics. In Turkmenia, for instance, grain crops have been cut from 85,000 hectares and in Uzbekistan from 752,000 hectares.

The machine operators of the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Don are making highly productive use of equipment in the harvest. In Rostovskaya Oblast, as in previous years, N. Bochkarev's harvesting and transportation link from the Moskovskiy Sovkhoz is setting an example in work. The machine operators have rapidly cut the grain crops into windows and are now stepping up threshing rates. This season they have decided to produce at least 100,000 quintals of grain from the hoppers of four combine harvesters.

The harvest keeps strict account of time: Just a slight delay means a loss in the harvest. Practice shows that losses are ruled out where the grain is given a "clear run" all the way from field to elevator. The slightest interruption allowed in one of these links in the harvesting process leads to losses. Here the people's control workers must have their say.

Someone is too lazy to make a combine airtight, fails to fit a reaper with an attachment for harvesting lodged grain crops, or fails to cover a truck, as a result of which some ears of grain are left on the ground. He is answerable for his duty and his conscience.

The harvest requires a high degree of equipment readiness. Yet in a number of regions equipment is still being kept back in the workshops. In Kazakhstan, for instance, as of 1 July 27 percent of combine harvesters were still unrepaired. The slow rate of repair in Uralskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya and Aktyubinskaya Oblasts is alarming. There are many unrepaired vehicles in Gorkovskaya, Kirovskaya, Orlovskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts. The farms of Vinnitskaya, Khmelnitskaya and Chernigovskaya Oblasts have delayed the preparation of harvesting equipment. The party, soviet and economic organs must take every step to ensure that every combine harvester is prepared promptly and reliably and used in the harvest.

Many farms take a great deal of time to get moving. That is why some machine operators can thresh grain from 20 hectares per shift while others on the same machines thresh only 7-8 hectares. The difference is enormous, not only in production but in the harvest too. After all, every day the harvest is unjustifiably delayed and the fact that ripe crops are left standing means losses of grain.

One of the most important tasks of farm leaders and specialists is to organize machine oeprators' work in such a way that they considerably overfulfill the production norm. After all, it is not for nothing that they say: A minute saves an ear of grain.

How to increase equipment productivity and reduce the time taken to complete harvesting work? The answer is prompted by the experience of the leading workers--for instance, the method of the Ipatovskiy Rayon workers. Those who followed their example, organized large-group use of machinery and created harvesting and transportation detachments and complexes are as a rule achieving success in the harvest, and with smaller expenditure of labor and resources. This year Azerbaijan's machine operators have introduced the Ipatovskiy Rayon workers' method extensively. The result is that they have rapidly threshed half the area sown to grain.

A shift schedule for crews' work is of considerable benefit. Its main principle is that combine harvester operators replace each other every 4 hours. Borrowing the shift method from the Dnepropetrovsk workers, the farmers of Krymskaya Oblast are bringing in the harvest in a shock manner: As of 6 July grain crops had been cut from 303,000 hectares and threshed from 200,000 hectares there.

It is not only in the fields that harvesting work has been started. Procurement workers and truck and trailer train drivers have already felt its breath. Grain has been reaching the elevators.

How have they prepared to receive it? The Ust-Labinsk elevator in the Kuban, the Svetlograd elevator in Stavropolskiy Kray and the Kaushany elevator in Moldavia have begun work successfully. The Zhaksy elevator in Turgayskaya Oblast has been commissioned ahead of schedule.

But in some places procurement workers and grain growers are looking anxiously at uncompleted buildings. The construction of granaries has been delayed in Yefremov, Tulskaya Oblast, at Trikatnoye station in Nikolayevskaya Oblast, Sarny station in Rovenskaya Oblast, and in Salyany, Azerbaijan SSR. Last year elevators in Belgorod and at Shohigry station in Kurskaya Oblast and Terbuny station in Kipetskaya Oblast were designated as being near completion. Yet they are not ready even now. Construction workers and procurement workers must be made more strictly liable for overshooting targets for commissioning granaries. After all, this is not the first year such delays have been allowed.

While bringing in this year's harvest the farmers must not forget next year's crop. In many regions great concern is being displayed over tending fallow fields, stockpiling seed and preparing the soil for winter crops. In Odesskaya Oblast, for instance, seed areas are being harvested by the most experienced machine operators. The laying in of seed is reported in a special paragraph in reports from farms which have completed the grain crop harvest.

Thus, Uzbekistan recently celebrated the success of the collectives of the Akkurgan Sovkhoz in Tashkentskaya Oblast, the Lenin Sovkhoz in Andizhanskaya Oblast and the Karl Marx Kolkhoz in Syrdarinskaya Oblast. They were among the first to complete the harvest and fulfill the targets for the sale of grain to the state. They have ensured their own seed supplies. That is precisely how every kolkhoz and sovkhoz should act.

Hay cutting is continuing on the country's farms. Special teams and links are employed in the fields and meadows and, following the example of the Cherkassy workers, have launched competition for high productivity in farm units and the accumulation of fodder in sufficient quantities. City dwellers are giving a lot of help to the countryside.

There is one goal--to harvest all grasses and deliver them to livestock wintering places and to create in every farm unit good conditions for increasing milk and meat production. Fodder procurement rates this year are more rapid than last year's. As of 6 July the kolkhozes and sovkhozes had laid in 22.5 million tons of hay, 30.3 million tons of cured hay and 2.4 million tons of grass meal and had put 11.8 million tons of green matter in silos.

Harvesting and haymaking are not the farmers' sole concerns. They are continuing the lifting of early potatoes, vegetables and fruit, sowing aftermath [poukosnyye] and stubble crops and preparing the soil for winter crops. Each of these operations must be dealt with on time. This year's harvest and the laying of foundations for next year's harvest brook no delay.

CARRIER ROCKET LAUNCHINGS IN PACIFIC ANNOUNCED

LD141510 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 14 Jul 81

["TASS announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jul, TASS--The launchings of carrier rockets are to be carried out in the Soviet Union from July 17 to 27 in a Pacific Ocean area limited by a circumference with a radius of 150 nautical miles with the centre having the coordinates of 34 degrees 30 minutes north and 178 degrees 16 minutes west.

TASS is authorized to state that to ensure safety the Government of the USSR is requesting the governments of other states which use the sea lanes and air ways in the Pacific Ocean to instruct appropriate bodies for the ships and planes not to enter the area and the air space over it every day from six a.m. to four p.m., local time.

COSMOS-1282 SATELLITE LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

LD160732 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 16 Jul 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul, TASS--The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1282 on Wednesday. It carries scientific equipment for the study of outer space.

The satellite has been launched into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--89.6 minutes, maximum distance from the earth--357 kilometres. minimum distance--179 kilometres, inclination of the orbit--64.9 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite functions normally.